

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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5 WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Temp. 12-10 (54-50). Tomorrow show-
ers. 11-8 (53-46). Yesterday's temp. 10-7
UNION: Overcast. Temp. 10-7 (50-46).
Variable. Yesterday's temp. 10-7
HAWAII: Moderate. BOMBS: Variable.
(54-37). NEW YORK: Showers. Temp.
8). Yesterday's temp. 12-7 (55-45).
NATIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.

Austria	10 F	London	54 F
Belgium	10 F	Luxembourg	11 F
Denmark	10 F	Moscow	11 F
France	10 F	Netherlands	12 F
Germany	10 F	Nigeria	49 F
Greece	10 F	Portugal	10 F
India	10 F	Spain	10 F
Iran	10 F	Sweden	10 F
Italy	10 F	Switzerland	10 F
Japan	10 F	Turkey	10 F
U.S.	10 F	U.S. Military (Air)	10 F
U.S. Military (Sea)	10 F	U.S. Military (Land)	10 F

B.546

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1974

Established 1887



President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing during his press conference yesterday.

Giscard Urges an Oil Summit

Exporters-Users Economic Parley

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing today called for a world meeting of "10 or 12" major countries to reach agreement on oil prices and inflation in the "present phase of adjustment of the world economy."

In his first press conference on foreign policy since being elected five months ago, Mr. Giscard

• EEC rules its members may join U.S.-led oil pool. Page 4

d'Estaing said that France had begun contacts with oil-exporting countries, including all-including countries and developing countries with a view to organizing the conference early next year.

Refusing to join France to the oil-sharing agency now being set up by a group of 12 industrialized nations, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that France regarded that agency as a "structure of confrontation that reduces the chances for cooperation."

He said that France would not prevent its European Economic Community partners from joining the agency.

Cooperation Is Important
"We don't blame our partners for joining this or that organization," he said, "but in this question of oil, cooperation [with oil producers] is important."

He said that he already had received support for the world meeting he is proposing.

The 12 nations setting up the oil-sharing plan have hesitated to join in such a producer-consumer meeting before they have worked out their own program within their agency, Saudi Arabia, among the oil producers, has been the principal spokesman for the worldwide meeting.

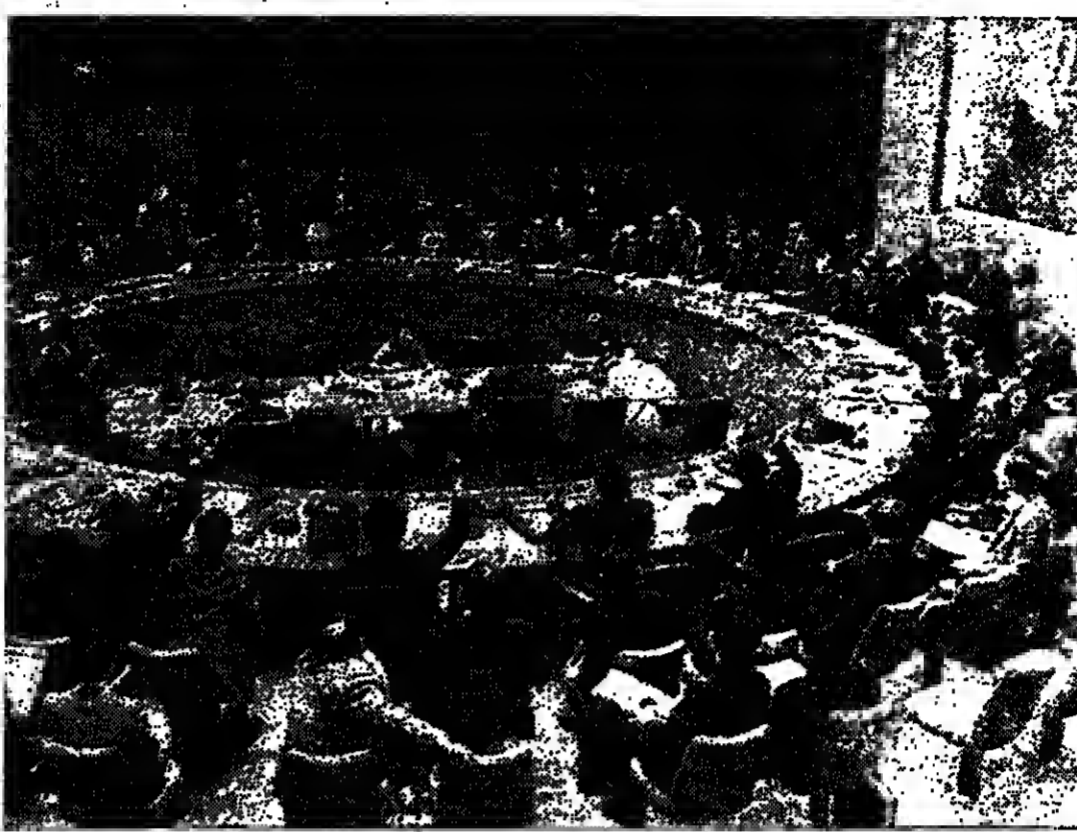
Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he hoped the nine EEC countries would be represented as a single bloc at the meeting, but he admitted that so far there was no common EEC position on energy.

He said that the key to the success of the meeting would be to guarantee the revenues of the oil exporters through tying oil prices into a wider price index while the world economy is in its present adjustment phase.

Despite his refusal to join the oil-sharing agency, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's nearly two-hour performance was marked by words seldom heard in French presidential press conferences in recent times. He spoke of "interdependence," "transfers of sovereignty," "negotiation," "regulation" and "world policy."

Dependent on World
"No country," he said, "can by itself deal with these problems and this crisis." He said that France was dependent on the condition of the world economy, "just as is every other nation."

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced that he had invited leaders of the nine EEC nations to a summit meeting in Paris late next month or December to discuss the world economic crisis and the points in the latest French proposals for European (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



UN Security Council voting to extend the UN peace-keeping force in Mideast until April.

Through Kissinger, to Egypt, Jordan

Israel Is Said to Offer a Peace Plan

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP).—Israel has passed on to Egypt and Jordan, through American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the broad outline of a secret program for peace, diplomatic sources said today.

Senior diplomats said the central elements of the program provide for Israeli withdrawals on both fronts and for Egypt and Jordan to end the state of war with their neighbor.

The fate of Israel's tentative proposals will depend on the outcome of the summit conference of Arab leaders opening in Rabat, Morocco, Saturday. The military Arab governments, Syria and Libya, are expected to press for recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as "the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people." This could block progress toward peace, because Israel has refused to deal with the PLO.

The informants, familiar with Mr. Kissinger's exchanges recently with key Middle East governments, asked not to be identified. In reviewing Israel's approach, they stressed that the overall situation still is subject to change, especially in the light of Mr. Kissinger's talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow on Mideast matters.

Main elements of the Israeli program, as outlined by the informants, include the following:

• Israel would withdraw from its present disengagement line along the Golan Heights to new positions yet to be negotiated. Egypt, in return, would be expected to end its state of war with Israel.

• An end of Egyptian belligerency would open the way for a series of functional arrangements leading toward a permanent Mideast settlement. In the wider sector of Arab-Israeli relations, it would encourage King Hussein of Jordan to negotiate a simultaneous settlement.

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that Israel contemplates would oblige Egypt to lift its ban on the passage of Israeli ships through the Suez Canal when the canal reopens next year. They would mean ending the economic boycott of Israel and the propaganda war against the Jewish state. They would create prospects of active cooperation between the two countries, with each demonstrably committing itself to a policy of peace.

• Israel would be ready to turn over most of the populated areas of the West Bank to Jordanian control. Within that area the Palestinians and Jordanians would be free to organize their political affairs. But for reasons of Israeli and Jordanian security, the Israeli government would insist on the right to maintain units at strategic points along the Jordan River. Furthermore, the Israelis want to go for a total settlement with Jordan, leaving out any intermediate stages.

Arab Views
Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Jordan's King Hussein also have given to Mr. Kissinger their ideas on the next stage of peace-making. Precise details have been sought, according to the informants, because of the impending Arab summit.

But, as of now, Mr. Sadat (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Mr. Kissinger is expected to see Mr. Bhutto when he stops in Islamabad next week in the course of a journey that is likely to cover more than a dozen countries.

No public indication was given today of agreement on a possible summit meeting late next month between Mr. Brezhnev and President Ford, although the subject was expected to have come up in the course of discussing mutual relations.

Such a meeting, which has been pushed privately by the Russians, is now considered increasingly likely. It might be held in the Soviet Far East when Mr. Brezhnev goes to Mongolia for an official visit and Mr. Ford has finished a visit to Japan.

In the course of a toast at lunch today, Mr. Grumyko stressed Moscow's interest in continuing the policy of accommodation with Washington established under former President Richard Nixon.

The Soviet foreign minister said that it was "too early to speak or even hint at the possibility of today's meeting with Mr. Kissinger, but he said that Mr. Brezhnev had found it "a very useful one."

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived here last night, said in reply that "The U.S. and Soviet Union have a very special responsibility for preserving the peace in the world and for contributing to the positive aspirations of mankind."

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Kissinger Sees 'Good Beginning' Made in Moscow

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today made what he termed "a very good beginning" in wide-ranging talks at the Kremlin with party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

The day's discussions, which took six and a half hours, were dominated by the Middle East and the European security talks now in their second stage in Geneva, but also encompassed Soviet-U.S. relations, including the matter of limitations, which was expected to figure prominently in Mr. Kissinger's visit, came up only later tonight but will be taken up again tomorrow.

Few substantive details were available from either side, although an American spokesman tonight characterized the discussions as taking place in "a very cordial atmosphere." During a luncheon, Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Gromyko both described the morning's exchanges as "frank," indicating that the two sides had plunged almost immediately into the differences separating them on the various issues.

Both Arrives
Meanwhile, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan arrived in Moscow today for an official visit and began talks with Premier Alexei Kosygin, who greeted him at the airport.

Tonight at an official dinner for Mr. Bhutto, Mr. Kosygin said: "There exist objective conditions for development of Soviet-Pakistan relations and, as we see, the mutual will to elevate our bilateral relations to a higher plane."

The Soviet Premier praised Pakistan for striving toward a peace settlement with India and Bangladesh and voiced hope for the "speedy" resolution of Pakistan's border dispute with "our friendly neighbor Afghanistan."

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EC Experts Said to Agree New Oil-Pricing System

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Representatives of the world's major oil-producing nations decided today to recommend to their governments a new system of pricing oil that would protect them from price manipulation by the oil-consuming nations.

The new system would replace the present system of "dual pricing," in which oil is sold at different prices to different countries, as so far allowed the oil to be sold at different prices to different countries.

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Beirut Appoints Rashid Solh to Try for Regime

BEIRUT, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Suleiman Franjeh today asked career politician Rashid Solh to form a new Lebanese cabinet to replace the outgoing government of a cousin, Takiyeddin Solh, a spokesman for the presidential palace said.

Rashid Solh is the second premier-designate appointed by Mr. Franjeh in 22 days. The government of Takiyeddin Solh fell last month after criticism of its alleged failure to combat inflation and public violence.

Mr. Franjeh appointed Saeb Salam on Oct. 3 to form a new administration, but Mr. Salam gave up the attempt Monday because of strong opposition from leftist political groups.

Rashid Solh, a former judge, now practices law. He belongs to the National Awakening Front, a group of prominent Sunni Muslims—the sect from which Lebanese premiers are selected under the national covenant governing the sharing of political power.

The Solh family has been in Lebanese politics for years. Rashid is a cousin of the late Riad Solh, one of the nation's founding fathers, and of the late Sami Solh, who was premier in 1958 when, during civil strife, 10,000 U.S. troops were sent to Lebanon.

Obituaries

David Oistrakh, Leading Soviet Musician

By Paul Hume

BRISTOL, Oct. 24 (UPI).—David Oistrakh, one of the greatest musicians, died today in his hotel in Amsterdam. He would have been 66 next Wednesday.

Soviet violinist had been in the Netherlands since Oct. 7, for the Amsterdam Philharmonic in a series of seven concerts. He had been in the Netherlands since Oct. 7, for the Amsterdam Philharmonic in a series of seven concerts.

Mr. Oistrakh had led six orchestras. The seventh was the cause of death was announced officially, it is said to have been the result of a heart attack. Mr. Oistrakh had suffered several heart attacks in recent years. In spite of poor health, Mr. Oistrakh went to people who saw him in Amsterdam and in a later interview published in Rotterdam he was as saying, "The most important thing in life is not to die. It is always better to live than to die."

Oistrakh was born in 1908 in Russia, the son of a Jewish bookkeeper. His mother used to sing in the chorus of the Odessa Opera.

By the time he was 12, his prodigious gifts as the violinist were apparent when he played a Beethoven concerto publicly. His first Moscow appearance came at the age of 20, in January, 1928. By 1934, he had become a member of the faculty of the Moscow Conservatory, where he continued teaching throughout his life.

He mentioned the teaching in today's Rotterdam interview, saying, "That costs me a lot of energy."



David Oistrakh

It was, however, in 1937 that Mr. Oistrakh first came to wide international attention. In that year he won first prize at the prestigious Ysaye competition in Brussels, then the world's leading violin contest.

The international career that would normally have followed such a victory was delayed by the events leading up to World War II, while the cold war between the United States and the Soviet Union, following the war, prevented any exchange of artists until 1955. In November of that year, Mr. Oistrakh became the first Soviet violinist to play in this country.

From the moment of his debut in Carnegie Hall, his place of honor was recognized by this country's musicians as well as a huge public.

As of that time, except for a brief hiatus, he was working constantly at home on his book and papers, so at least he'll get a rest here."

Dr. Langren, Mr. Nixon's personal physician since 1952, said that Mr. Nixon was taken to the hospital after oral anti-coagulant drugs proved ineffective in treating inflamed veins in the left leg.

"For the past few days oral anti-coagulation medication has been inadequate," Dr. Langren said. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Told of 'Very Dangerous Situation' Nixon in Hospital, May Undergo Surgery

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 24 (AP).—Former President Richard Nixon re-entered a hospital here last night because home treatment for his phlebitis condition proved ineffective, his doctor said today.

Dr. John Langren said in a statement that if anti-coagulant therapy fails to dissolve blood clots in Mr. Nixon's leg, "surgical intervention is a real possibility."

Mr. Nixon, 61, limped slightly but was unassisted as he walked through a rear service entrance to be admitted to Memorial Hospital Medical Center for the second time in two months.

Mr. Nixon apparently made the 50-mile trip from his San Clemente home to the hospital, near Los Angeles, by car.

There had been no advance word that he was returning to the hospital. Jack Weiblen, a hospital vice-president, said Mr. Nixon was brought in after dark to reduce publicity.

"He covets his privacy," Mr. Weiblen said of Mr. Nixon, who resigned as president Aug. 9.

A source close to Mr. Nixon said the former president was in "heavy pain," and added: "He came in last night for tests and didn't expect to be staying, but they kept him here. They told him it was a very dangerous situation, and when they told him this he became very depressed and grumpy."

Mrs. Nixon reportedly planned to visit her husband later today. Both of Mr. Nixon's daughters are in the East.

"I'm sure he doesn't mind really that his family isn't with him," the source said. "He doesn't really want to see anyone now."

"Yesterday he was in very bad spirits. The clot situation is worse than they thought. Unfortunately, he was working constantly at home on his book and papers, so at least he'll get a rest here."

He said a diagnostic radiology test called a venogram had been performed on Mr. Nixon after his arrival and that it showed a "near total occlusion, or blockage of blood flow," in the area of the left thigh.

A venogram involves injecting iodine dye into the blood stream to make phlebograms. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Former President Nixon, shown in a Sept. 30 photograph, re-entered a hospital Wednesday for treatment.

U.K. Government Intervenes in Truckers' Strike

GLASGOW, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Labor government intervened today in a wildcat strike of 6,000 truck drivers that has thrown thousands of people out of work in Scotland and threatens to spread to the rest of Britain.

The government directed union leaders and employers to report tomorrow to the Department of Employment's conciliation office. Both sides agreed.

But whether the move will halt the wildcat walkout was doubtful. The drivers rejected yesterday a pay increase negotiated by their union, the Transport and General Workers.

The two-week-old strike has touched off a wave of labor militancy in Scotland involving walkouts by Glasgow sewage-disposal men and garbage collectors, bus drivers and subway workers. Huge piles of uncollected garbage have risen at street corners and the millions of gallons of untreated sewage that are pouring into the Clyde River have reduced the oxygen level of the water by 75 per cent, public-health authorities said.

James Jack, general secretary of the Scottish Trades Union Congress, warned the strikers that their action was endangering Prime Minister Harold Wilson's government and undermining its efforts to curb inflation.

Subscribers

Spreading strikes in the French postal service are causing serious delays in the distribution of the International Herald Tribune in the Paris area and elsewhere. The IHT apologizes for the inconvenience caused by the delayed deliveries.

An article yesterday in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, gave a favorable picture of Mr. Bhutto's efforts to "strengthen the political positions of the reactionary conservative forces of Pakistani society."

The outcome of the Kissinger talks and, it held, the Ford meeting, and the consultations with German and French leaders will provide important clues to how the Russians now intend to pursue détente with the West.

Moreover, Mr. Kissinger's efforts to bring about another round of Middle East negotiations could be at a decisive point by January when Mr. Brezhnev will be in Egypt. Therefore, the timing of the Cairo trip, Western diplomats have suggested, may not have been arbitrary.

Mr. Bhutto's trip here is his first since March, 1972. That session successfully re-established Pakistani-Soviet relations, which had suffered as a result of Kremlin support of India in the Bangladesh war.

An article yesterday in Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, gave a favorable picture of Mr. Bhutto's efforts to "strengthen the political positions of the reactionary conservative forces of Pakistani society."

Including Thieu's Cousin

4 Saigon Ministers Quit as Shake-Up Starts

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—A major government reshuffle began today as Hoang Due Nha, a cousin of President Nguyen Van Thieu and one of his closest advisers, resigned as information minister and three other cabinet members quit.

Mr. Nha and one of the other departing ministers, Nguyen Due Cuong, Minister of Commerce and Industries, have been under steady public criticism.

Mr. Thieu, who himself has been attacked by an increasingly vocal opposition coalition, approved the resignations and has instructed Premier Tran Thieu Kien to proceed with a government reshuffle. The resignations, including Mr. Nha's, which had been expected for some time, were announced in a palace communiqué today.

The resignation of Mr. Nha, 32, was widely interpreted as an attempt by the President to cool the political temperature in Saigon, which has been buffeted by a series of small but occasionally tempestuous demonstrations and protests.

Censored Newspapers

Yesterday an alliance of newspaper publishers and press associations called on the President to dismiss Mr. Nha, whose responsibilities included the censoring and seizing of newspapers.

Lately, the seizures have mounted in number along with sharpening criticism of the Thieu administration.

Chau Kim Nhan, Minister of Finance, and Ton That Trinh, Minister of Agriculture, also signed today.

Mr. Cuong had been accused of

corruption in his handling of a fertilizer scandal.

Mr. Nha, who was also in charge of the department dealing with Communist defectors, has been at Mr. Thieu's side since 1960. Beginning as the President's press spokesman and personal secretary, he was appointed to the cabinet-level post of commissioner general for information. Last February he was elevated to the cabinet.

Assailed Peace Talks

During the difficult negotiations over the Paris peace agreement in late 1973, Mr. Nha led the attack against the concessions to the Communists proposed by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. "We have fought this war for 15 years—to accept this?" Mr. Nha reportedly said to Mr. Kissinger during one of the sessions in the palace.

Mr. Nha's departure was clearly a victory for the opposition. Before yesterday's demands by the newspaper publishers, the Rev. Tran Huu Thanh, a conservative Catholic priest who is leading a campaign against official corruption, had repeatedly mentioned Mr. Nha as one man who would have to go.

"That young man is detested by everyone," Father Thanh said recently.

It was not clear today whether the resignation would temporarily defuse the opposition or merely whet its appetite for bigger targets. Father Thanh and others have made little secret of their desire to see Mr. Thieu himself resign from office.

An informed Western diplomat noted late today that "the opposition is in high gear for the first time in many years and it will probably take more than these two resignations to stop its momentum."

Attacks Near Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Viet Cong today made two of the closest attacks to Saigon since the cease-fire agreement 21 months ago, the military command reported.

The command said a group of police and militiamen providing security for a firing range about five miles west of the city was attacked by a Viet Cong force. It said initial reports indicated two government soldiers were killed and six were missing.

Viet Cong gunners also fired B-40 rockets into two hamlets about nine miles west of Saigon, the command said. Two civil defense men were killed and three civilians were wounded, it said.

Giscard Calls

For a Summit

On Oil Prices

(Continued from Page 1)

union. The French proposals include direct election of the European parliament, majority voting in most EEC Council of Ministers decisions and more frequent meetings of the leaders of the Common Market countries.

Admitting that France envisaged some "transfers of sovereignty" to European institutions in these proposals, he said, "Theology never helped the European cause, it hindered it. The decision to disengage, there was some 'reduction in sovereignty'."

The future of Europe, he said, depended on whether the Europeans could "organize the union of Europe." Referring to the energy crisis, he said that Europe was "slipping down" while others are "coming up." He called it the "revenge against Europe of the 19th century."

On other subjects, the French President said that renewed fighting in the Middle East could lead to a "world catastrophe," and that there was a "Palestinian reality" that must be accepted. France's recent contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization, he said, recognized that "if we are going to talk about Palestinians, they must be present."

He said that the European Community should be willing to guarantee a Middle East peace settlement through economic means, meaning sanctions.

Nuclear Disarmament

On defense, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that, while French strategic policy still was based on nuclear disarmament, French conventional forces "were not adapted to France's rank in the world." Though he did not spell out how he envisaged the redeployment of conventional forces, he said that it would be for a response to local wars that did not risk escalating into wider nuclear conflict.

He showed his discomfort that France has not signed the nuclear nonproliferation treaty when he said that France would not use its nuclear capacity to threaten non-nuclear nations, and that similar attitudes by other nuclear nations would encourage non-nuclear proliferation. "The motives that push non-nuclear nations to become nuclear would be attenuated," he said, "and even disappear."

Positive Reaction

BONN, Oct. 24 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt reacted positively to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposals for Common Market and oil summit talks, the Bonn government spokesman said today.



HONORED GUEST—Nancy Kissinger mingling with pupils at Moscow ballet school after performance in her honor. School trains dancers for Bolshoi and other companies.

OPEC Experts Said to Agree On New Oil-Pricing System

(Continued from Page 1)

pricing system should be a long-term solution, applicable over a number of years.

He said, "It should provide inherent stability and do away with the scattered price situation. In working out a new system of oil prices, we have to consider the share of end users taking oil for other than energy purposes. We are also taking into account the fact that oil is a depletable resource, and the replacement cost of other energy sources."

"But while we in OPEC favor a slowdown in consumption, we are against restrictions such as import quotas in consuming

Nixon Enters Hospital Again, May Require Surgery on Leg

(Continued from Page 1)

lung was stable and that "there was no evidence of any new involvement."

Treatment of the swollen left leg has delayed Mr. Nixon's testimony at the Watergate trial in Washington. He has been subpoenaed as a witness for both the defense and the prosecution.

Oceanfront Villa

Mr. Nixon received anti-coagulants Comadine orally and heparin intravenously during his first hospital stay, 13 days ending Oct. 4. Comadine pills had been prescribed for him while he was convalescing at his oceanfront villa at St. Clemente.

"If we're not capable of providing adequate prophylactic anti-coagulation by oral Comadine, then the possibility of surgical intervention must be considered," said Dr. Langren.

He gave no indication what the surgery would involve or when it would be performed if results from Mr. Nixon's current hospitalization proved unsatisfactory.

In an interview a week ago, Nixon aide Ronald Ziegler said the former chief executive was "not very well" and that the left leg was still swollen from phlebitis.

Dr. Langren had maintained publicly that his patient was progressing satisfactorily.

Clot in Lung

During Mr. Nixon's previous hospitalization, a blood clot caused by the phlebitis moved from his left thigh through his heart and lodged in his right lung. The decision to discharge Mr. Nixon from the hospital Oct. 4 was reached after Dr. Langren determined that the clot no longer posed a serious danger.

Dr. Langren performed a lung scan on Mr. Nixon last night and concluded that the right

Synod Receives 2 Draft Texts; Vote Due Today

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (UPI).—The Catholic Synod of Bishops tonight received draft texts of two closing statements it has decided to issue when the monthlong gathering ends on Saturday. The synod will vote on the statements tomorrow.

One statement, a spokesman said, will be "something stronger than a message" addressed to the entire Roman Catholic Church on the synod's theme, evangelization in the modern world.

The other statement will be a "definition of the main orientations which emerged from the synod discussions," the synod official said.

The two statements emerged as the alternative to an abortive attempt to issue some concise and clear-cut pastoral proposals at the end of the synod. Earlier, the bishops rejected three-quarters of a 40-page draft of proposals it being too general. They agreed that time was too short to assemble another set of proposals.

Sadat Trip Said Set

KUWAIT, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Anwar Sadat of Egypt will make an official visit to Japan in the first half of January, the Kuwaiti newspaper al-Sayassah said.

Fanfani Has Parley With Four Parties

ROME, Oct. 24 (UPI).

Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani today made a last-ditch effort to get the feuding center-left coalition partners into another government. The Socialists said the prospects were "not good, not bad."

Mr. Fanfani met with representatives of all four parties of the center-left—his own Christian Democrats, the Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans—but declined to make a progress report on his attempts to put together Italy's 57th government since the fall of Fascism.

"We are still discussing it," Socialist party leader Francesco de Martino said after meeting with Mr. Fanfani. "There is still no definite answer."

Asked how the talks were going, veteran Socialist leader Pietro Nenni replied: "They are not good, not bad."

Ugo La Malfa, secretary of the Republican party, said that "there are still difficulties."

Orsini Breaks Out

The current crisis broke out Oct. 3 with the resignation of Premier Mariano Rumor. It was precipitated by Social Democrat accusations that the Socialists were trying to bring the Communists into the government.

President Giovanni Leone nine days ago asked Mr. Fanfani, as the most representative leader of the dominant Christian Democratic party, to try to patch together the coalition.

His efforts ran into serious difficulties over the issue of consultation with labor unions on economic policies. The Socialists said measures to fight rising unemployment and inflation should be agreed to in advance with organized labor.

Mr. Fanfani replied that this would amount to giving the unions—including the Communist-dominated General Confederation of Italian Labor—a right of life and death over the government.

Three Teen-Agers Hurt in Bombing Of Belfast Shop

BELFAST, Oct. 24 (UPI).—A bomb today blew out the front of a shop on the busy Shankill Road in a Protestant section of West Belfast, injuring three teen-agers, police said.

The explosive device was pushed through a mail slot in the shop's door and the explosion sent rubble and glass splinters into the street. The three girls were hospitalized, suffering from cuts and shock.

Meanwhile, the Protestant Ulster Volunteer Force said a new conference here today that it would maintain the cease-fire it has observed since last November.

But the spokesman said the UVF leaders were divided on whether to continue the truce or not. He said the UVF brigade staff in a Belfast meeting earlier this week voted, 38-34, to continue the truce.

Strike Cripples Mail in France

PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Postal services were almost completely paralyzed today as a weeklong strike by mail sorters spread across France.

Postal authorities said 85 percent of the sorters in Paris and 62 percent in the provinces were on strike for more pay, better working conditions and more personnel.

Delivery of such urgent items as vaccines and serums was being continued.

U.K. Ships to Quit Suez

CAIRO, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Three British minesweeping ships, part of a four-nation Suez Canal clearance operation that began last April, will complete their tasks and sail out of the waterway Nov. 1, the British Embassy said today.

Despite Talk of Pullout, Labor Moves U.K. Closer to EEC

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Despite all the threatening talk about pulling Britain out of the European Economic Community, the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson is drawing closer to the nine-nation community as well as toward a formal decision to insure continued membership.

"I don't think there is much doubt any longer about whether we plan to stay," a senior government minister said. "Many of us will start an education campaign soon to persuade the British of the value of it all and then hope for the best."

Under the Labor party's pledges, the ultimate decision on the future of Britain in the Common Market hinges on a vote of the British people, probably through a referendum. There is a general lack of enthusiasm for the Common Market around the country.

Even before a formal cabinet decision on recommendations to the British voters, the pro-market campaign appears in many ways to be under way. During the recent election campaign, for example, Mr. Wilson spoke of the prospect of "successful" talks on changing Britain's terms of entry into the EEC.

Good Points

Moreover, the sugar agreement reached this week in Luxembourg will be particularly useful in persuading the British that the market has its good points. The sub-

sidy plan also ties this country closer to the EEC because a withdrawal, among other things, would mean that Britain would have to face a world sugar market on its own, without financial help from EEC members.

The pro-market members of the Labor party, which is split on the issue, were clearly encouraged by the headlines announcing "the price" of sugar, thanks to the Common Market.

The approach that Britain is taking on the proposed meeting of heads of government of the EEC nations also should contribute to swaying uncertain voters toward the Common Market. The government, through James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, is arguing against a French idea of focusing the summit talks on broad concepts of European unity.

Broad-Butter Issues

Instead, the British are insisting on an agenda of "bread-and-butter" issues, including inflation and unemployment. In a sense the government would like to use the meeting, tentatively scheduled for December in Paris, as part of a campaign to demonstrate to the EEC deals with matters that people can understand.

There still are hurdles ahead of the "renegotiating" with the Community on a variety of issues, including its agricultural policy, Britain's contributions to the Common Market budget.

Trudeau Confers With EEC; No Trade Accord Is Reached

BRUSSELS, Oct. 24 (UPI).

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau held two hours of talks with European Community officials today but did not receive any promise that he will get the new trade agreement he wants.

"We have not tried to achieve any contract today," Mr. Trudeau told newsmen after his meeting with European Economic Community president François-Xavier Ortoli and other commissioners.

"But we have decided to intensify our discussions and to amplify them and it is to be done in ways which have to be negotiated."

Mr. Trudeau's government made a request six months ago for a formal trade agreement that would give Canada most-favored-nation treatment and guarantee future sales to Europe of such key exports as paper, wood and copper. But the request has been stalled by French opposition and how much it costs.

A Canadian government source said that Mr. Trudeau told NATO allies to respond to direct question that the effect of the new trade agreement was being considered drawing up the new Canadian defense budget to be introduced next month.

Long-Term Defense

Mr. Trudeau spoke of long-term defense and told the ambassadors that it was easier for Canada to keep defense spending up if the European allies did the same. A Canadian source stressed that Prime Minister was not wary of Canadian defense cuts to cut or limiting that Canada might its troop levels in Europe.

Canadian troop strength in Europe was last cut in 1968, from 10,000 to 5,000 men.

Mainly to Learn

Mr. Trudeau, addressing a two-hour meeting in both French and English, said he came "mainly to learn, but didn't want to give any lessons," the source said.

Much of the discussion dealt with how public support for a trade defense spending can be maintained in a time of defense cuts. Mr. Trudeau explained that country solved this question years ago largely through a public debate. Canada had the advantage of being a pacific nation without defense, a well-armed neutral like Sweden, spending higher proportion on defense. A NATO member which can't defend at a low cost.

Canada chose NATO, he said, and the choice is not an easy one now.

Bomb Damages House at U.K.'s Harrow School

LONDON, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Harrow, one of Britain's famous schools, was the target of a bomb attack last night.

Police said a bomb weighing to 5 pounds was placed on a window sill of a house occupied by three teachers and their wives. Nobody was hurt, but the explosion badly damaged the building, about 200 yards from the main part of the 500-year-old school, which numbers the most famous "old boys."

A warning was given by a man with an Irish accent who telephoned the British domestic intelligence agency, the Security Service, and used a code employed by the Provisional Irish Republican Army.

Police issued warnings to genuine bomb warnings to police. Ten minutes later, bomb went off.

Twenty-four hours earlier bomb wrecked part of exclusive Brooks's Club, in St. James's district of central London, injuring three stewards.

Tito to Visit Denmark

BELGRADE, Oct. 24 (UPI).—President Tito and his wife, Jovanka, will pay a state visit to Denmark Oct. 29-Nov. 1 at the invitation of Queen Margrethe, the presidential office announced today.

Public Suspicion of A-Power Hurts Japan's Energy Plans

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (WP).—The Japanese public's continuing qualms about all things nuclear have raised serious doubts about this country's ambitious plans for future reliance on atomic power generation.

Industrialists and government officials consider the recent saga of Japan's pioneer atomic-powered ship, the Mutsu, to have been a catastrophe for the cause of nuclear development. After being blocked in its home port by protesting fishermen, the ship sneaked out to sea in a storm and promptly developed a fault in its nuclear reactor. The reactor was shut down to prevent a radiation leak, and the Mutsu drifted for 50 days before the government was able to negotiate a deal with fishermen to permit the crippled vessel to return.

Heavy news coverage highlighted the determination of the fishermen, the safety problems of atomic power and the defensiveness of the government. The government is now seeking a permanent new home port for the ship, but so far no community is interested.

Another manifestation of public attitudes is the current political furor over the reported presence of atomic arms aboard U.S. warships in Japanese ports. An official admission that atomic weapons long have been coming here "in transit," as is widely believed, might bring down the government of Premier Kakuei Tanaka.

Power Chief's Views

"We have many difficult problems," said Tanaka Ippomatsu, chairman of the Japan Atomic Power Co. If the country is to fulfill its nuclear-power targets of the next decade, goals which Mr. Ippomatsu personally believes are too ambitious, the people must obtain "a gradual

understanding of the real situation" regarding nuclear matters, he said in an interview.

The government's long-range energy plan, promulgated several years ago, calls for emphasis on nuclear-power development. Under this plan, such power would steadily rise from less than 1 percent of Japan's total energy supply today to some 60,000 megawatts, or 10 percent, in 1985.

Since the Middle East petroleum crisis a year ago, government and business leaders have called for even greater emphasis on nuclear energy as a substitute for imported oil. Some authorities suggested that the 1985 target should be raised to 70,000 megawatts.

According to Mr. Ippomatsu, the atomic-power program is behind schedule, because of the difficulty of finding plant sites acceptable to the public. The government has recently passed three laws authorizing subsidies for communities accepting power plants. This may be counterbalanced, however, by the recent bad publicity.

Lower Estimate

"A target of 60,000 to 70,000 megawatts [by 1985] will be very hard to meet. My estimate is below half of that," said Toshiro Tajima, managing director of the Industrial Bank of Japan and a member of a nuclear-energy advisory committee.

Chairman Ippomatsu is not as pessimistic as the banker, but not as optimistic as the official forecast. "I hope we can fulfill the 60,000-megawatt target, but actually it may be difficult. In my personal opinion, 40,000 megawatts might be more realistic," he said.

Even a reduced growth rate on such a scale would require a big investment in nuclear plants, natural uranium supplies, uranium-enrichment plants and waste-processing facilities. But public attitudes may be even a more difficult hurdle than the formidable financial resources and technology required.

Growing consciousness of environmental problems of all kinds have made siting problems difficult. In Japan, even small amounts of public opposition are sufficient to deny the "consensus" required for action. Today, five nuclear power stations are in operation, 17 more are under construction and some 31 are reported to be in planning stages. So the greatest siting problems are ahead.

Two Stolen Paintings Recovered in Rome

ROME, Oct. 24 (AP).—Two priceless paintings by Italian masters Correggio and Giovanni Bellini, stolen from the municipal picture gallery of Pavia four years ago, were recovered by police in Rome last night.

The paintings, a Madonna with Child and a Holy Family, were found by police in the car of an alleged fence identified as Agostino Carnesecchi. He was arrested.

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I Must Decide What to Believe

an 'Less Than Lily White,'
Ige Says to Cover-Up Jury

INGTON, Oct. 24 (AP).—District Judge John Sirica described John Dean 3d, secretary's chief witness in the Watergate cover-up trial, as an "illy-white angel."

The jurors listening, Judge said it is up to them to decide what parts of Dean's testimony to believe.

"I think anyone is trying to make this a 'lily-white' trial," Sirica said. "Let's be frank about it. Dean has already confessed to what he did and he's paying for it."

Dean is currently serving a one-year prison term for his role in the cover-up. He has the witness stand for six days about the involvement of the defendants, three of whom, like Dean, close associates of former President Richard Nixon. All of the defendants are charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice.

IF Cancels
Escape Unit
conomy Move

INGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—The Air Force has dropped plans to install a space-capsule system for the four-man B-1 bomber.

The Air Force will order the cancellation of the system, which would have cost \$270,000 on each B-1—which is rising to \$76.4 million.

The Air Force claims that over \$70 million in production costs for the plane, assuming it is approved next year, would be saved by the cancellation of the capsule plan. The capsule plan would have required the B-1 to be modified to carry the capsule, which would have cost \$270,000 on each B-1.

to Absolved
Costa Rica

JOSE, Costa Rica, Oct. 24 (AP).—The Costa Rican government yesterday said it had no evidence that Robert Vesco did not go into the country before it will not deport him.

Public Security Minister, Charpentier, said at a news conference that the government investigation revealed that Vesco was not in the country.

As they discussed Watergate, Mr. Nixon attempted to place a call to Mr. Trudeau through a White House telephone operator.

Shortly afterward, a voice is heard saying, "Asshole Trudeau."

At a courtroom meeting out of the jury's hearing, Mr. Haldeman's lawyer, Frank Strickler, asked Judge Sirica to change the transcript, which attributes the name-calling to Mr. Haldeman.

The matter was left unresolved, however, because assistant special prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste has never agreed that his office misapprehended the quote.

of Dean was prompted by the rough cross-examination, the former White House counsel has been subjected to so far.

Character and Honesty
William Prates, the principal lawyer for defendant John Ehrlichman, focused on a series of incidents in Dean's White House career reflecting directly on his character and honesty.

Repeatedly Dean readily admitted to destroying evidence needed for the original Watergate trial and to coaching witnesses who later committed perjury before grand juries investigating Watergate and the break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

At one point, Mr. Prates said, "There is finger-pointing in this courtroom and there'll probably be more of it."

"His (Dean's) credibility is one of the main issues here."

Later, Mr. Prates sought to portray Dean as playing an active role in conceiving the intelligence plan which resulted in the June, 1972, break-in at Democratic National Committee headquarters.

Before Watergate prosecutors objected, Mr. Prates repeatedly asked Dean if there were not four meetings, instead of two, at which the so-called "Liddy plan" was discussed with Dean present.

Dean acknowledged that the meetings occurred, but contended that he did not play an active role in any of the discussions.

Judge Gives His Views

At that, Judge Sirica lectured the courtroom on his own views of the origins of Watergate. "I suppose a judge shouldn't say anything, because every time I say something people put the wrong interpretation on it," Judge Sirica said. "Maybe I shouldn't say what is on my mind."

But then Judge Sirica reversed himself, saying, "I'll tell you what is on my mind. It's too bad that Mr. Mitchell didn't say, 'Throw them out of here, get them out fast.' And you wouldn't be in this courtroom today."

Judge Sirica referred to a meeting in the office of defendant and former Attorney General John Mitchell in which convicted Watergate conspirator Gordon Liddy proposed the intelligence plan which ended up as the Watergate burglary.

While Judge Sirica's comment about the Liddy plan was made with the jury out of the courtroom, his reference to Dean was made in their hearing.

Reference to Trudeau

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that defense lawyers asked that a reference to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau of Canada as an "asshole" be attributed to Mr. Nixon instead of defendant H. R. Haldeman.

In Brussels, UPI reported, a Trudeau spokesman, Pierre O'Neil, was asked to comment. He said, "There is not the slightest chance whatsoever of a comment on this."

The issue arose on Monday when the jury heard a March 22, 1973, tape which records a meeting among Mr. Nixon, Mr. Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Mr. Mitchell and Dean.

As they discussed Watergate, Mr. Nixon attempted to place a call to Mr. Trudeau through a White House telephone operator.

Shortly afterward, a voice is heard saying, "Asshole Trudeau."

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The matter was left unresolved, however, because assistant special prosecutor Richard Ben-Veniste has never agreed that his office misapprehended the quote.



LEAVES HOSPITAL—Vice-President-designate Nelson Rockefeller and wife, Happy, 48, leaving hospital in New York yesterday. Mrs. Rockefeller is waving her left arm to the press and hospital staff. She underwent surgery for the removal of a cancerous left breast one week ago. The doctor said that he thinks he got it all.

Stans Is Said
To Seek Deal
On Pleading

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (WP).—Former Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, once former President Richard Nixon's premier political fund-raiser, has offered to plead guilty to minor charges relating to his 1972 campaign activities in exchange for having more serious charges dropped, informed sources said yesterday.

Mr. Stans's lawyer was reported to have proposed the deal to outgoing special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski more than two weeks ago, but the sources said they did not know what Mr. Jaworski's response was.

They said that Mr. Jaworski told associates that Mr. Stans's plea-bargaining would require "a tough decision," possibly the toughest he had to make before leaving office later this week.

The proposed deal, according to the sources, included an offer to plead guilty on as many as six technical misdemeanors in exchange for having more serious felony charges dropped.

Neither Mr. Stans nor his lawyers could be reached for comment.

Mr. Stans, according to the sources, made the offer in an attempt to avoid prosecution on charges that he received illegal campaign contributions either while secretary of commerce in the first Nixon administration or later when he was chairman of the Finance Committee to Re-Elect the President.

In June, Mr. Jaworski went to court to explain his attempt to get access to personal correspondence between Mr. Stans and Mr. Nixon. He said that the Watergate grand jury had "circumstantial and direct evidence" that contributors to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign sought or were promised government jobs.

He emphasized, however, that he was not then prepared to say who, if anyone, violated federal laws.

Mr. Stans and former Attorney General John Mitchell were accused of conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in connection with a secret campaign contribution by fugitive financier Robert Vesco, but both former cabinet officials were acquitted of those charges.

Mr. Stans raised an estimated \$80 million for Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

Republicans Warned by Ford
Against Apathy in Elections

By Carroll Kilpatrick

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 24 (WP).—President Ford warned today against Republican apathy in next month's elections which could produce heavy Democratic gains that threaten the "timeless balance" of America's political system.

Off again on the political trail after a day in Washington, the President addressed a rally from the steps of the Iowa Capitol Building in his uphill fight to assure Republican victories in the Nov. 5 congressional elections.

Here, in the farm belt's heart, the chief executive tried to soothe farmers disgruntled by administration policies on grain and meat. He pledged "to make sure the American farmer is fully rewarded for services rendered."

Following Democratic complaints over some of his campaign attacks earlier this week, Mr. Ford appeared at first to ease off and talked of the need for a balance between the two parties to strengthen the American political system.

Peace, Stability
But later, at a fund-raising luncheon, he declared that the Republicans had "brought peace to the country and stability to the world" while Democrats helped to cause much of the nation's economic problems.

And he called for an end to the Democratic-controlled Congress's "undermining of our foreign relations with handcuff-like restrictions on the policies of the President and the secretary of state."

Mr. Ford said: "It was heavy Democratic majorities over the years which helped to create most of the problems we are faced with today."

"That is why you need—why I need, in Washington, members of Congress who will join me in making decisions—decisions to cut spending, to cut the budget, to cut red tape—and, as I have said before, to cut the mustard."

Teamwork Cited
With such "teamwork" in Congress, he said, "We will do what we have promised. We will whip inflation. We will effect savings in energy and our resources."

Earlier, at the rally, Mr. Ford said: "The basic principle underlying the political system is balance, the timeless balance conceived by the Founding Fathers, among the three branches of government, the delicate balance within the Congress and coun-

Upsurge Expected in U.S. Program

Amnesty Chief Hopeful Despite Slow Start

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24 (IHT).—Only about one in every 11 Vietnam war deserters and draft evaders eligible for President Ford's conditional amnesty program has applied for it.

The program, which Mr. Ford announced on Sept. 16, has been criticized both by conservative groups opposed to any form of amnesty and by anti-war groups wanting unconditional amnesty.

Justice Department figures, through Monday, show that a mere 1 per cent, or 66 men, of the estimated 6,800 draft evaders who could apply, have signed up for the alternative work program.

Selective Service figures through Tuesday show that 1,419 men, about 14 per cent of the approximately 10,000 deserters eligible, have entered the clemency program.

Officials express no disappointment at the program's slow acceptance, saying it is a "very difficult" step for the deserters and draft evaders to take.

The Deadline

Under the program, the first major amnesty grant since World War II, the final date for signing up for alternative service is Jan. 31, 1975. The Selective Service is responsible for finding jobs for the men doing alternative service, which can last up to 24 months. The least amount of time prescribed has been 12 months.

A clemency board, headed by former Sen. Charles Goodell, R-N.Y., a critic of the Vietnam war, has been established to decide the length of service for men who have been convicted or dishonorably discharged. Eighty-three men have been furloughed from prison since Sept. 15 while the clemency board was being set up.

Selective Service Director Byron Peptone said that most of the men "are a little distrustful" when they turn themselves in, "but they're surprised at the way they're treated." He said he expected a big increase in the number of men in the program around the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

The 3,900 inquiries about the program received so far amounts to "pretty fair progress," Mr. Peptone said.

Although President Ford's program was generally well accepted in Congress, many veteran groups and war opponents criticized it.

'Height of Cynicism'
In Canada, where the largest number of draft evaders and deserters are believed to be there were calls for boycotts, and America's publication for American exiles ran an editorial which said: "We shouldn't be made scapegoats for Nixon's crimes. . . . It is the height of cynicism for Ford to pardon Nixon and then to punish us in the name of reconciliation."

Many evaders and deserters are reportedly already living in the United States, without making much effort to stay "underground."

Most government spokesmen questioned said they thought the poor early response to the program was due to such factors as a lack of knowledge of the program, many men being comfortably settled in other countries and having no wish to return to the United States, and the fact that many men were still "feeling it out." Some who have returned said that they were acting as scouts for others, and that they were pleased with the program.

Donald Burris, a Washington attorney who has handled many

draft-evasion cases, speculated that the issue of admitting moral guilt, seemingly implicit in the amnesty offer, is a big factor.

"It's strange," Mr. Burris said, "but many of these men don't mind pleading guilty in a courtroom structure and accepting work from a court. It becomes a legal thing then." But with the amnesty offer, he said, there is a "spirit of guilt that sort of surrounds it."

He also said it was too early to evaluate how the program was working. He added, "You'd think people who'd been waiting five years to see the country again would be back in the first few seconds, or else something's wrong."

Thieves Who Got \$4 Million
In Chicago Left Much More

CHICAGO, Oct. 24 (AP).—Burglars who got away with nearly \$4 million in cash from an armored-car company left more than \$21 million behind because they did not have the time or the manpower to take it, a police commander said yesterday.

Comdr. Victor Vrdolyak said the total loss from the weekend theft at the Armored Express Corp. was \$391,452 in small, hard-to-trace bills. It was the largest cash haul in American history.

"They got away with as much as they could in the time that they had," Comdr. Vrdolyak said.

Earlier in the day, three persons were questioned and then released.

Authorities found an empty van they said may have been used in the theft.

Comdr. Vrdolyak said the cash was in bills of between \$1 and \$100. It was stored in the vault in steel containers and the thieves broke into four of the containers.

He said it would have taken at least five or six persons to pull off the job because of the amount of money and the work involved in transferring it from the vault to a vehicle.

"When the big heist came, it was the most superbly planned and successfully executed robbery that I ever have seen," said Walter Karlbom, chief of investigators.

The theft is the second biggest on record, being topped only by the \$7.6-million haul in Britain's Great Train Robbery in 1963.

Previously the biggest in the United States were the \$1.55-million robbery of a postal truck near Plymouth, Mass., in 1962, and the \$1.2-million holdup of a Brink's armored-car garage in Boston in 1950.

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L'AVANT-SEINE Firm prices

By Bill Hazlett

Arranged by Lawyer
Cohen, a major Los Angeles gang leader in the late 1940s and early 1950s, said the meeting was arranged by the Hearsts' attorney. "I know Jim [MacInnis] very

Brazil Crash Kills 9

Sullivan, who heads the Los Angeles office, said the bureau had no comment on the meeting, but added that the San Francisco

Top GOP in Figures Given House, Senate

Common Cause is a lobbyist organization, financed by private donations, that favors public

PACIFIC COAST TOUR—Los Angeles motorists watching British-French supersonic transport Concorde land at International Airport Wednesday after two-hour and 35 minute flight from Anchorage, Alaska. It had arrived in San Francisco Monday from London. Purpose was to test noise level and service to West Coast.

(Continued from Page 1)

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Aftermath—The driver was killed when crowds of Africans overturned this truck Tuesday in a shanty town on the road from Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, to its airport during rioting in which black jobs attacked whites. Black nationalist and Portuguese paratroopers are patrolling the city to prevent further outbreaks. The latest violence left 49 persons dead and 160 injured.

Allied Maneuvers in Germany Deemed Successful by Brass

ANSBACH, West Germany, Oct. 24 (AP)—The West German defense minister pronounced the Reforger '74 military maneuvers the best yet. But the American soldiers involved grumbled about confusion, the cold and the death of warm meals.

Damage from the war games has become a political issue in one area, but other German towns extended warm welcomes to the American GIs.

For the sixth time, swarms of American transport planes came winging over the Atlantic to demonstrate that the United States could quickly airlift two "big brigades" of infantrymen to Germany in the event of an emergency.

Despite some grumbling in the ranks, the consensus of the brass and West German officials is that, as Defense Minister Georg Leber put it, "From year to year the exercise gets better."

Not Fully Satisfying While pleasing to congressional critics of a large American troop presence in Europe, the Reforger big-lift concept is not completely satisfying to military strategists. "There is still no substitute for having troops actually on the ground," says Gen. Michael Davison, commander in chief of the U.S. Army in Europe. "But if there must be a substitute, this is the best we've been able to devise."

Reforger '74 reached its climax last weekend when the war games, symbolically named Certain Fledge, ended in rain and cold.

An Army sergeant major, lauded for serving in all six Reforger airifts, remarked in an aside: "I've been cold and miserable in every one of them."

The field exercise was the longest ever—being extended from seven to 11 days—and the 50,000 American, Canadian and West German troops playing at war in the farmlands and forests of central Bavaria exceeded by 10,000 the number involved in the last maneuver.

Of these, 12,000 Americans were flown over from the United States, beginning on Sept. 30. In Germany, they reclaimed tanks and other heavy equipment kept in mothballs.

The airlifted troops will return to the United States late next month after live-firing training.

"Without exercising the [airlift] capability annually, it will erode, not only in terms of the Army's expertise but also in the minds of our friends and our potential enemies," Gen. Davison said. The war games were played some 80 miles west of the Czechoslovak border.

American officers and enlisted men interviewed at random in the field during the final day of the exercise made these points about Reforger '74:

Vatican Shift On Celibacy Seen Possible

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 24 (AP)—An Italian theologian said today that the Catholic Church might lift its rule of celibacy for priests if the number of priestly vocations dropped drastically.

Writing in the Vatican weekly, L'Osservatore Della Domenica, the Rev. Battista Mondin said that if the vocations do decrease, "it will be inevitable for the church to accept married priests."

Father Mondin said, however, that at the present time, "despite all secularizations and defrockings, we have not reached yet such a catastrophic situation."

well despite complaints of the cold, lack of warm food and showers and some confusion in orders.

Maneuver-connected fatalities decreased to three, two of them German girls killed in a car-truck crash. There were a dozen last year.

Maneuver damage to fields, crops and roads is likely to surpass last year's million-dollar total.

Americans praised the professionalism of West German and Canadian soldiers, but a West German officer found discipline problems in several American units.

Say Funds' Increase Hurts Needed Social Aid

Legislators Protest India Outlays on Police

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Oct. 24 (NYT).—Without publicity, the Indian government has increased its police and internal security budgets. A parliamentary report points out that government allocations for the police have doubled in the last five years and have risen by 55 times in the last 24 years.

"This is by any standard an alarming increase," said the report by Parliament's Public Accounts Committee.

The increased outlays reflect the restiveness in the nation, especially in cities, and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's reliance on security forces to quell disturbances over food shortages and communal and political disputes. Moreover, the parliamentary committee and others contend that India is stepping up allocations for security at the expense of economic and social needs.

Erasing Resources "The expenditure on police has reached levels where clearly they are eroding the resources available for developmental activities," said the 23-member committee.

The document added: "The committee are very much concerned over large-scale and continuous increase in unproductive expenditures on police in recent years. This is particularly deplorable in a poverty-stricken country."

Officials defend the increase on the grounds that population is increasing by 13 million a year and that the flow into cities such as Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras has increased urban tensions.

Coupled with unemployment and food scarcities in cities, officials say, the population influx requires larger police forces while the armed forces are deployed along the borders with China and Pakistan.

Opponents of Mrs. Gandhi have accused her of increasing internal intelligence, including wiretaps and efforts to collect information about political opponents and foreigners. They say

that the rise in security budgets is part of a gradual tightening of civil liberties. Officials deny the accusation.

What accounts for most of the increase is the expansion of three paramilitary services under the control of the New Delhi government.

One is the Central Reserve Police, which is similar to the National Guard in the United States and is intended to assist local police. The budget for the reserve has tripled in the last five years. They were used last year to quell agitation in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. The 60 battalions of the service are believed to total 54,000 men.

Another group, the Border Security Force, was set up in the 1960s after the war with China. The budget for the force has more than doubled in the last five years.

"In view of the fact that there is a large standing army to guard the borders of the country," said the committee, "this amounts to another instance of duplication which could be ill-afforded."

A third force is the five-year-old Central Industrial Security Force, designed to protect government property. The strength of this force has reached 15,000, compared with 5,000 four years ago.

The committee called for a review of India's internal security by an independent commission.

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iling Tito foe, 74, Is Given Year Sentence for Articles

By Malcolm W. Browne

LGRADE, Oct. 24 (NYT).—A 74-year-old wartime opponent of Yugoslavia's President Tito was sentenced today to five years in prison for writing anti-Tito articles for four publications.

The sentence passed on the defendant, Djura Djurovic, the latest in a series of sentences meted by Yugoslav courts against political prisoners of widely divergent political views but all opposing the President. Djurovic was arrested with Mr. Djurovic, Mrs. Zigorica Stojanovic, 49, who was alleged to have his accomplice in typing manuscripts and smuggling them of Yugoslavia. Mrs. Stojanovic was sentenced to three years.

Among the titles of articles cited by the prosecutor were, "Tito's 'The Struggle of Peace for Freedom,'" "Djurovic was arrested on 22, 1973, but, in Yugoslavia, final rights to habeas corpus speedy trial are generally red by the government in cases."

German, Italian and other Axis forces occupying Yugoslavia.

The anti-Communist Chetniks also opposed Marshal Tito's Communist partisans, and at times the struggle between the two groups collapsed that of both against the Axis troops.

After the war, Marshal Tito's victorious partisans charged that the Chetniks were in fact Axis collaborators, and shot most of their leaders, including Gen. Mihailovic.

Evidence recently adduced from German archives and supported by one of President Tito's former top assistants, Milovan Djilas, indicates that President Tito's agents had contacts with the Germans.

Mr. Djurovic served 17 years of a 20-year sentence for his Chetnik activity, and was released here in 1962.

Mr. Djurovic's defense has been partly supported by Amnesty International, a London-based organization seeking the freedom of all political prisoners throughout the world.

In another political case, 15 persons were arrested in Zadar, in the Croatian Constituent Republic, earlier this month. They and another defendant, who is still at large, were charged with being connected with the Ustashi, a group advocating the separation of Croatia from Yugoslavia. Their trial is expected next month.

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How Not to Do It

President Ford's current hassle with the Democrats over his charge that heavy Democratic gains in next month's elections would threaten bipartisanship in foreign policies and that then "peace could be in jeopardy" is an excellent example of how not to inject world affairs into domestic politics.

The President does have a point. Overwhelming congressional strength of one party while the other is in the White House could complicate the creation and implementation of truly national policies, especially when the whole question of the relationship between the executive and the legislative branches is being debated. Moreover, the ability of Congress to make its own contribution to the formation of foreign policy, rather than act as a check and a support to presidential concepts, is disputable, after so many years in which Congress has largely accepted the latter role.

But these are fairly subtle phases which are difficult to discuss in the general terms used by Mr. Ford, and perhaps even harder to pinpoint successfully with reference to the President's specific disagreements with Congress. After all, much of what President Ford has reason to complain of—such as the congressional insertion of the immigration issue into the evolution of a trade policy with the Soviet Union and the hard line Congress has taken on Turkey—do have popular support in areas of the electorate.

But the most pragmatic argument against Mr. Ford's tactics is that history has usually

shown them to be counterproductive. The Democrats are charging that the President is repeating the techniques of Nixon and Agnew in the 1970 campaign; a closer analogy is President Wilson's appeal to the voters in 1918 to give him a Democratic Congress. The result was that, while the war still continued (although election day was very close to Armistice Day), the country gave Mr. Wilson his first Republican Congress. And one might easily see in that the omens of the eventual rejection by the Senate of the Versailles Treaty, including the League of Nations, and many of the unhappy events that followed.

Mr. Ford is said to be alarmed at the signs of Republican apathy which he notes in his tours around the country. For that, Watergate and the pardon of Richard Nixon must take no small portion of blame. But there is also the fact that Mr. Ford's own leadership on the major issue of inflation has been less than inspired or inspiring. The country might be content to relax with President Ford after the tensions of the past two years—but relaxation is hardly what is called for at this stage of the stagflationary crunch. And while the President and Secretary of State Kissinger have shown initiative with respect to the global aspects of this problem, it has had little effect on the grocer's bill at home. That is what concerns the voter, not some dispute over just how many Democrats Mr. Ford feels he can cope with on Capitol Hill.

Greece: A Bell Tolls

Col. George Papadopoulos, who imprisoned and exiled thousands of his fellow citizens during more than six years as head of Greece's military dictatorship, has now experienced for himself the pre-dawn knock on the door and the peremptory banishment to an Aegean island. Among those keeping him company on Kea, off Greece's south coast, are the other members of the triumvirate that overthrew the constitutional government in 1967.

Missing from their company but also charged with conspiring to regain power by overthrowing the provisional civilian government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis is Gen. Demetrios Ioannides, the shadowy figure who displaced Papadopoulos as the regime's strong man after the bloody suppression of a 1973 student demonstration. He has evaded arrest so far by going into hiding.

Even prior to the banishment order, Col. Papadopoulos and Gen. Ioannides had been charged by the public prosecutor, along with two dozen others, with "moral responsibility for premeditated multiple murder" in con-

nection with the brutal crackdown at the Athens Polytechnic last November. The junta had admitted only 18 deaths in this episode, but officials now say the number killed probably exceeded 50, with more than 1,100 injured.

These actions ought to satisfy Greeks that the men who clamped seven years of tyranny on their country will not evade justice. With the reinstatement of senior judges, ousted illegally by the junta in 1968, Greece's judicial system is functioning normally again, free of interference from the provisional government. The public prosecutor lost no time in filing charges after a month's investigation of the Polytechnic tragedy.

Premier Karamanlis has preferred to proceed slowly, first isolating and then suspending junta leaders but leaving more drastic action for the courts and the democratic government to be elected next month. The impotence of those who suffered under the junta is understandable; but establishing individual guilt should be left to the courts, operating under traditional standards of due process. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Butz Goes His Way

A House subcommittee report released last weekend prophesies mass starvation and a world food crisis more severe than the current energy crisis if present trends in population and food production are not changed. Over the same weekend the administration announced plans for grain sales to the Soviet Union, somewhat scaled down from the ones recently canceled at President Ford's urging, but still very substantial.

The interaction of the two developments underscores that American food production is no longer simply a complex domestic economic issue—even though that reality has not yet struck the Wisconsin farmers who slaughtered their calves last week in protest against low livestock prices. Grain exports are a major element in international politics and a significant prop for détente. Those same exports also earn a significant portion of the foreign exchange which pays America's inflated oil bill. Finally, America's capacity to produce far more food than its citizens can consume, even in the most wasteful way, makes this country the hope of the world's hungry and gives it the leverage to lead in developing global food policies which bear some rational relationship to humankind's common plight on a shared and shrinking planet.

Even in the Department of Agriculture, where catastrophic prophecies about the food-population ratio are played down, there is evidence of some deep concern. In an unreleased report, the department's Economic Research Service sees the problem as one of distribution. Assuming a continuance of current trends, the report projects that by 1985 there will be a surplus of 51.9 million tons of food in the developed countries and a deficit of 47.6 million tons in the developing countries.

Whether the issue is one of production or distribution, or both, food is an overriding political, economic and humanitarian concern for the world's people; the United States has yet to face up to that fact. Agriculture Secretary Butz, who will lead the U.S. delegation to the world food conference in Rome, has stressed that he does not want

this country to "overcommit itself" there. While Mr. Butz's strong advocacy of Adam Smith policies for an unrestricted free market in food encourages international speculators to engage in secret dealings that make them fortunes, other administration spokesmen—including the President—deny the lack of responsibility of the oil-producing countries in abusing their control over a vital energy source. Those exhortations ring hollow from a country which has 6 per cent of the world's population and consumes 40 per cent of the world's resources, but which consistently declines to develop a responsible food policy or even to face the problem forthrightly.

Stopping a huge and disruptive grain sale at the last moment, slapping on patchwork controls, then opening the spigot a bit for the Soviet Union to facilitate Secretary of State Kissinger's talks in Moscow do not add up to a policy. Whatever the merit of the individual decisions, they are mere improvisations in the face of a hurricane. There are legitimate issues to be debated, among them: What is the appropriate balance between America's obligations to its own producers and consumers and to the rest of the world? Is the problem principally one of production or of distribution? How best can production and distribution systems be stimulated in poor countries? What level of worldwide grain reserves is desirable? Is a major effort to change consumption habits in the developed countries possible? How best to persuade the oil producers to help in the fight against hunger?

But to admit that there are choices among policies is not to argue that there should be no policies. So far, the United States seems to have developed no major food policy other than to keep a low profile in Rome and to cling to the free market system. While he is out on the political hunt, President Ford is permitting Secretary Butz to lead the administration toward a major diplomatic fiasco in a field in which the United States is pre-eminently equipped to propose sound policies for an ever more interdependent world. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 25, 1899

HAMBURG—In his recent speech here, the Kaiser urged the necessity of increasing Germany's naval power for the protection of Germany's interests abroad, and added that in spite of his demands and warnings the increase had not been granted during the first eight years of his reign. The necessity of protecting these interests throughout the world is a plausible reason, whatever else the other European powers may say to the contrary, the Kaiser said.

Fifty Years Ago

October 25, 1924

LONDON—Samuel de Valera, former provisional President of the Irish Republic, who has just been released from a Free State prison, was arrested tonight in Ulster. The "Free Irish Republican" got into Ulster alright but was prevented from addressing a mass rally when he was arrested at the Town Hall in Newry by an alert constabulary who recognized him. The border area is tense as bands of Republicans have vowed to cross over and rescue their leader.



Politics and the World's Hungry Nations

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—On the current trends of population and food production, according to international experts, by 1985 the poor countries of the world would need 85 million tons of grain a year from outside. In a year of bad harvests, the need could be 100 million tons, or even more.

Like other statistics, that projection has an abstract ring to it. But it is literally a matter of life and death, and it presents a formidable challenge to human organization.

"We couldn't even move 100 million tons of grain today," an American official remarks, "not across the world in any limited time. Remember how our ports and railroads were fouled up when the Russians bought 15 million tons from us."

The Price

Before the problem of moving that much food, there are the questions of how to grow it and to pay for it. At today's prices, 100 million tons of cereals would cost something approaching \$20 billion. Haiti and Bangladesh and the 31 other food-short countries will not have the foreign exchange to pay for it. Who will?

That is the scale of the issues facing the World Food Conference in Rome starting Nov. 5. Public discussion of the food problem understandably tends to focus on immediate matters, such as the amount of American aid to hold off imminent mass starvation in South Asia. But the conference is meant to take a longer view, and that means dealing with the most fundamental issues of population, resources and the wealth of nations.

The Rome conference is to have 120 countries participating. No such meeting can be expected to come up with concrete solutions for the world's food needs. Nevertheless, State Department officials preparing for the conference seem modestly hopeful of agreed progress in defining the problems. They sketch these points:

1. Estimates of food shortages differ in detail, but there is now general agreement that the less developed countries face a very large and continuing deficit. 2. The old concern about overproduction and surpluses in the West is disappearing. A symbolic indication of the change occurred the other day. After years of badgering the Common Market to keep its doors open for larger purchases of American grain, the United States successfully urged the market to buy less this year.

3. There must be intensified international efforts to increase food production in the less developed countries, for example by scientific improvements in tropical agriculture. But for the foreseeable future there will be dependence on imports from a handful of surplus countries, primarily the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina and the Common Market.

4. In the past the United States has carried about 85 per cent of the world's grain reserves. Just about everyone agrees that that is no longer possible, either physically or politically. The reserve responsibility must be spread.

Down the Road

There have been reports of disagreement between the State and Agriculture Departments on the question of reserves, with Agriculture favoring a market system of reserves held by grain dealers and other private sources rather than public reserves. But State Department officials say that question is far down the road and much less important than others.

The first necessity, according to the Americans preparing for the Rome conference, is to agree on the volume of reserves needed. Then there is the question of who should contribute how much to the reserves and where they should be held—in what would amount to an international system of national reserves.

The American idea is that these concrete, difficult issues of

reserves should be considered after Rome at a negotiating conference among the major grain exporting countries and the big consistent importers: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Japan, the Soviet Union and China. China, despite its agricultural successes, still imports two to five million tons a year.

Why should the Soviet Union and China be expected to take part? Because otherwise they might have a low priority in getting grain from the exporters. That was the meaning of a significant sentence in Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's

recent interview with James Reston of The New York Times: "Countries that will not participate in a world reserve system should not then ask necessarily equal rights to participate in purchases of reserve stocks."

Kissinger is said by his associates to see the food issue now as a crucial example of the new interdependence of nations. Of course a real recognition of that fact might put some political restraints on the United States as well as the Soviet Union and others. In recent years the United States has used its food aid in a highly political way, sending

the largest part to South Vietnam.

All of the thought on reserve mechanisms, hard as it is, only touches the surface of the world food problem. Underneath there is the question of money—the need for the less developed countries to have enough of it so the United States and others can go all-out in food production for them. Aid can hardly make a dent in that need. In the long run there must be real transfers of purchasing power, and that in turn raises the whole question of the oil producers and their responsibility as well as ours.

Britain's Best Chance

By Graham Hovey

NEW YORK—In existing circumstances, Britain's recent election may have produced the best possible—or least bad—result.

On its face, this assertion is ludicrous. At a time of economic crisis and political disintegration, the world's few democracies would seem above all to need governments backed by the solid majorities necessary for carrying out tough policies. Harold Wilson's Labor government must tackle Britain's daunting problems with a majority of three in a House of Commons of 364.

Yet, in an imperfect world and under a political system less perfect and less democratic than its uncritical admirers on this side of the Atlantic will admit, Britain may be better off under a Labor government with a bare majority than it would be under any other possible election outcome.

The Conservative campaign for a coalition government of national unity seemed to many to be a gimmick for returning to power a party that knew it could not win the election on its own. The theme also lacked credibility because former Prime Minister Edward Heath, justly or not, had become in office a symbol not of unity and reconciliation but of division and confrontation.

It was always doubtful that the third-place Liberals would agree to join a coalition headed by Mr. Heath, and the Liberal leaders in any event remain an unknown

quantity so far as ministerial capacity is concerned.

Yet, had Labor won big—with, say, the 100-seat majority that the BBC foolishly projected early on election night—Mr. Wilson would have been driven, willy-nilly, down the road toward that "full-blooded socialism" to which the party's underlings are committed—an obsolete and reactionary course that would divide the country and make economic recovery impossible.

The imperative of party discipline for sheer survival in Commons gives Mr. Wilson the authority he needs—if he has the will to use it—to keep his wild men and the big trade unions in line for sensible policies that can bolster Britain's mixed economy and shore up parliamentary democracy.

Having polled less than 40 per cent of the popular vote, Labor cannot claim a mandate for pervasive socialism. Mr. Wilson's party in fact got a lesser share of the total vote in winning this election than it did in losing decisively to the Conservatives in both 1959 and 1970.

There is a mandate of sorts in Britain for a considerable package of political, economic and social changes of the kind long advocated by the bulk of the Labor party, the more progressive elements in Conservative ranks and the Liberals, who lost ground in this election but still got 19 per cent of the vote.

It is by responding to that

broadly-based mandate for pragmatic reform, rather than by pushing Labor's more doctrinaire and divisive programs, that Mr. Wilson will have his best chance, not merely to survive as Prime Minister but to build the national support and consensus required for Britain's economic recovery.

He has ample talent at hand for the task if he will use it. Indeed, the obvious superiority of such Labor ministers as Roy Jenkins, Anthony Crosland, Shirley Williams and Denis Healey over their counterparts in the Conservative governments of 1970-74 was unquestionably a major factor in Labor's victory.

The biggest positive factor, however, was undoubtedly the highly advertised "social contract" for industrial peace that Mr. Wilson concluded with the trade unions; and his fate will depend heavily on how effective this voluntary agreement proves to be in restraining wage demands.

In fact, Mr. Wilson's hardest job will surely be that of persuading such union militants as Jack Jones of the Transport Workers Union and Hugh Scanlon of the engineers to cooperate with a Labor government that cannot—because of its ancient majority in Commons—deliver Britain into full-blooded socialism.

In 1964, when Mr. Wilson occupied 10 Downing Street for the first time, he faced a parliamentary lineup unbecomingly like the present one. Labor had returned to power after 13 years with a Commons majority of five, soon to be cut to three.

On that tightrope, Mr. Wilson performed for seventeen months with far greater skill than he ever exhibited later when he had a large majority. He instinctively occupied and fortified the crucial political middle ground, from which British city leaders are won and the country is successfully governed.

It was not a record of dazzling legislative accomplishments, but an impressive exercise in consensus-building. It established Mr. Wilson as a credible Prime Minister, leading a credible government.

Now the British people have put him back on the tightrope to try again. It is clearly the last chance for Harold Wilson. In light of the outside problems he faces, many observers not given to exaggeration believe it may also be the last chance for Britain's parliamentary democracy.

Letters

Needs and Gifts

So Arthur Sampson and his boys at the General Services Administration are still at it (Herald, Oct. 16)—handing out money for the "federal needs" of Mr. Nixon, even now. As one of the articles of impeachment referred to the misuse of federal agencies by the White House, surely the GSA and the rehashing of the various Nixon residences (and what else we do not know) deserves a thorough investigation of its own. And how, pray, is Mr. Sampson allowed to continue in office for authorizing expenditure which has been publicly censured by Congress?

The same is true for the "gifts" to key public officials by Mr. Rockefeller, as Anthony Lewis pointed out (Herald, Oct. 11). The stretch of Watergate will not go away for wishing it away. If will only happen when a clear policy of even-handed justice is applied to all public servants—with those who ignore it paying the consequences. I'm sure Messrs. Sampson and Rockefeller will have nothing to worry about back in private life. They have disqualified themselves from further public service—and President Ford merely weakens his own credibility by refusing to admit this.

ROGER GRAEF

Greece and Cyprus

C. L. Sulzberger, in his article on Greece and Cyprus (Herald, Oct. 12-13), states that Greece now favors an independent, demilitarized Cyprus.

Paria.

This summer development is not pure speculation. We saw it happening several times during the last 10 years. It is doubtful though that many realize it here in Greece, where independence for Cyprus is advocated.

GEORGE CASSIS, Athens.

U.S. Caution Over Shifts In Portugal

By Evans and Nov

WASHINGTON—The deep anxiety over Portugal's move toward the left as measured by the fact that United States has cut off from certain highly classified military and nuclear information commonly available to all members of NATO.

That decision, disclosed for the first time, was no direct result of the overthrow of the long-time Salazar dictatorship on April 25. Rather, it came from the time of a week after the coup as Salazar when the directorate of the Communist party brought into the new government.

The Communist party boss, Vasco Cunha, was made a minister without portfolio last spring. His position is to have been strengthened in the Armed Forces. Move the politically murky but a left-leaning group of young officers holding power in Lisbon, after President Salazar, was himself forced to resign on Sept. 20.

Uneasy

What makes U.S. policy particularly uneasy about Portugal's move toward the left is the fact that Cunha is preaching a political line of "moderation." That term was laid out for President Salazar last week by Francisco de Gama, who was elevated to presidency after left-wing forces forced Salazar out.

Gama came to Washington pledging fast adherence to and asking new U.S. economic and military aid. He was most agreeable about the nations now going on to the agreement giving the States vital base rights Portuguese Azores.

Thus, officials here a sharp contrast between the duo of the new, left-wing Portuguese government, with the Portuguese Communist party, and the blatant, at-campaign in Chile when Marxist Salvador Allende power.

As one key policymaker said: "Moscow was deep in internal politics of Chile is deep in Portugal, but playing a far more subtle in Lisbon than it did in Santiago."

The purely military imp of Portugal as a member of NATO is marginal. It has no in Central Europe. Importance to the United States directly on the use as the vital link large American military bases in the Yon Klipp one year ago.

But politically, Portugal perceived as crucial. If it is reasonable line of Communist party boss Cunha is at cover for time to extend communist penetration deep into Portuguese institutions but one daily newspaper under extreme left-wing rule, then Portugal is headed for a Moscow-style popular-front regime with Communist participation.

That dangerous development regarded here as distinctible if the left-dominated candidates its power, have repercussions in both Greece and NATO's Mediterranean keystones for the 15 years he ruled, some make here believe that get under a popular-front could quickly lead to instability in next-door Spain.

Aid Program

Accordingly, the Ford administration is proceeding with usual caution in dealing with new government of Portugal. Having cut Portugal from highly sensitive NATO's information, the country must be taken what ask Congress for a new aid program for Portugal. Congress hostility against all foreign aid is now at peak. Lurking in the back is the vital matter of the Arab-Israeli resumption of hostilities. The Arab-Israeli war would finally more difficult landing rights in the Azores. Thus, along with Greece Turkey, Portugal has now a yet another explosive pack the seemingly inexorable of American power and its abroad.

PARIS THEATER

Peter Brook's Latest
—An Obstacle Course

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Peter Brook, as assiduous an experimentalist as the modern theater knows, is at it again. Under the auspices of the Festival d'Automne, he has taken over an abandoned, out-of-the-way music hall, the Théâtre des Bouffes du Nord, and in its shabby confines is presenting "Timon of Athens" in a French adaptation by Jean-Claude Carrière.

The battered playhouse, one of the oldest in Paris, is a ghost of its former roocco self. It looks as though it had been used for artillery practice and then been in an earthquake. Nothing has been done to restore it. The stage has been stripped to expose its skeleton and the winding iron staircases by which the performers enter and exit. The orchestra seats have been ripped out; the players come forward to act before spectators crouching on the floor. The balconies, though neglected, remain intact. In this ruin, in this nostalgic shell, the spirit of theater still lives. Any theater-lover will prefer such surroundings to the sterile, steel-and-chromium halls of current design.

"Timon" is the most obscure play in the Shakespeare canon. The inconsistency of the action and the unevenness of the style have caused scholars to suspect that Shakespeare was not responsible for all of it. Some argue that he merely revised an older play and others that a second author completed an unfinished

The Peter Brook company performing Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens" at Paris theater

Beatrice Hayler.

Shakespeare work. The mystery remains, but the master poet is indisputably present in the bitter eloquence of the passages in which human ingratitude is berated with passionate despair. Timon, a wealthy Athenian, lavishes his fortune on flattering friends who forsake him when his money is gone and he turns to money for help. He becomes a raging misanthrope, cursing mankind. He flees to solitary exile in the forest and there finds more gold. Before he dies he gives the treasure to his unscrupulous friend Alcibiades, a faithful friend banished by the Athenian senate, who leads an army against the corrupt state to avenge Timon's death and the injuries done to himself.

The Translation

Carrière's French prose translation is serviceable and, though needless to say not Shakespeare, more faithful in form than various versions that have been seen over centuries in England. "Timon" is the only Shakespeare play

in which women play almost no part. Phrynia and Timandra are introduced briefly for the sole purpose of having the hero vent his outcries against their sex. In 1678, Shadwell "reformed" the original by finding places for five actresses and his adaptation was used for a century.

Brook's production is disconcertingly odd and in the evening's second half extremely static. It is

costumed in anyhow fashion. Some actors are clad so they might be mistaken for stagehands who have wandered on. Some are in white smocks, some in black smocks and some in dress suits and top hats. At the banquet (at which Timon pelts his guests with painted pebbles and declamatory invective) they wear Oriental prayer robes. There are some striking groupings, stage pictures reminiscent of the stylized Russian theater of Meyerhold and Tairov.

The company recruited from Brook's classes is unprepared for any such lofty and sustained flight as this tragedy proposes. The program does not list who plays which part and so comment must be made without naming names. The young man who plays Timon has presence and fervor, but requires additional training. Another member of the ensemble speaks with a disturbing lisp. In general, the company still appears to be in the early stages of its training.

Brook, encumbered with this troupe, has imposed upon himself a sort of theatrical obstacle course. His directorial limbs are bound by amateurism—or at best, semi-amateurism—interpreters. On the other hand, his resolution to experiment, but one question the wisdom of his present strategy. One remembers his triumphant productions: his "Titus Andronicus" with Olivier, his "King Lear" with Scofield, his "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with the Royal Shakespeare Company. Even the finest director remains dependent in part on the skill of his actors.

Dutch Choir on Tour

THE HAGUE, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—The Netherlands Die Haghe Sangharen left Tuesday for a concert tour of Bulgaria. The choir's visit comes under a cultural accord which provides for exchanges of artists. The Bulgarian State Opera will visit Holland soon.

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MUSIC IN PARIS

Boulez and Aides Explain a Pl

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Although it will be another couple of years before Pierre Boulez and the team of his new musical search institute can move into their suburban enclave in the Centre Beaubourg cultural complex, he and his aides have spent the last few days introducing and explaining themselves to an interested and numerous public.

Four days of discussions and concerts have been divided according to the subdivisions of IRCAM—the handy acronym for the weighty title of Institut de Recherche et de Coordination Acoustique-Musique. In successive sessions, goals and problems have been defined and music presented by Luciano Berio (electro-acoustic), Yoko Ono (instrumental), and Jean-Claude Risset (computer).

Last night it was the turn of Boulez himself, with Gerald Bennett, the head of the institute's "diagonal," or coordinating, department, to outline the overall aims. After which, the Théâtre d'Orsay was packed for two hours-long performances of Boulez's "Explosante-Fixe," its Paris premiere.

The all this should be taking place in the new musical theater added a poignant note to the composer's "homage" for a quarter-century ago he was musical director for Boulez's troupe, and Boulez in turn was a kind of godfather to Boulez's Domaine Musical, whose concerts

at the Odéon became one of the shrines of the postwar avant-garde.

An Atmosphere

Many of the reasons for the creation of IRCAM that were offered last night would hardly find an opponent in the most conservative quarters or among the hardest opponents of, say, Boulez's own music. One is the atmosphere of uncertainty, not to say a collective mental block, in which creativity in music finds itself.

Speaking of the "necessity" for an organization like IRCAM, Boulez argued that, in music, "things are at a point that solutions must be found." That the gap must be closed between the ideas of composers and their means of expressing them, a gap that has often resulted in the abuse of traditional instruments and which is the reason for the close collaboration between musicians, scientists and technicians envisioned in IRCAM.

"After all," he said, "scientific people established the tempered scale. The 18th century produced a lot of musical theory, but it is the music itself that one listens to."

Another need that Boulez saw being fulfilled in IRCAM was the independence. "Such an organization cannot be attached to any existing organization," he said, citing universities and radio-television networks as the kinds of organizations that have supported such research, but in a marginal, prestige-oriented way that pre-

vents pursuing things to logical conclusions.

Bennett compared the IRCAM today with two earlier postwar musical groups, the 1940s to 1950s and the 1950s to 1960s, marked by profound changes in the musical language, a change in the musical language, a change in the musical language, a change in the musical language.

"Through the work at IRCAM," he said, "we can hear some indication of the future."

Boulez touched on both the social and political aspects of his own involvement and his return to a position in French musical life, leading major orchestras in London and New York.

"The reason I have taken this position," he said, "is that I have tried to break up the relationship between public and music."

"We cannot simply say, 'We must plant an

N.Y. THEATER: It's 'A Great Season

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI).

This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"The Wager," by Mark Medoff, is "a dandy new comedy" and "another play you can bet on in a great theater season," writes Clive Barnes. Medoff, who gave us "When You Come Back, Red Ryder," last season, is a "delicious and extraordinarily witty playwright." The play is about four California graduate students: "Leeds" (Kristoffer Tabori), the philosophy major who uses logic like a rapier... is a fine picture of the transmuted intellectual; Ward (Kenneth Ginn), the sports freak who details his love life in a little black book; Ron (Jon Heard) is a bore, a microbiologist who needs to go hunting with a submachine gun, and Homer (Clinda Cook) is the girl he bores. All four performances are charming. The staging is exemplary. David Mitchell's setting, though rather opulent for graduate students, even California graduate students, is pleasant to look at, and Anthony Perkins has directed the piece with the lightest of touches.

"The National Health," by Peter Nichols, "has got to be one of the best plays of the season," Clive Barnes writes. "It is a flawed work of pure genius, and should be seen by anyone with an interest in contemporary theater." In his new "frustrated" it deals with the death of Joe "Big Boy" Nichols, a subject for laughter. "The National Health" is almost a documentary about hospitals and hospitalization. Hardly, it would seem, a theme for humor. Yet Nichols makes it both compelling and quite fantastically funny. "The play was first staged in the United States by Arvin Brown for his long Wharf Theater in New Haven. It was originally staged in London by the National Theatre. The company is absolutely splendid. The one newcomer to the U.S. production, Leonard Frey, plays the central role with compulsive brilliance."

"Bed of Lies," Clive Barnes writes, is "absolutely enthralling. It is a one-character play about a rambling, 17th-century gossip, John Aubrey, who 'sat close to the great, kept his eyes and ears open and had an enormous seat for irony.' The adaptation of the Aubrey letters—many coming from the author's posthumous and subsequently acclaimed "Bed of Lies"—has been lovingly made by Patrick Garland, who also directed the play, with enormous skill. Nor can any words of praise be too great for Julia Trevelyan (Carol Telford and Kevin O'Connor) and a director (Nick Hasting) and both are set near a head."

"The Measure Taken," written by Berolt Brecht in 1930 and directed by Leonardo Shapiro for Joseph Papp and his Public Theater, is valuable for 28 1/2 reasons, Clive Barnes writes. "This does not mean that everyone is going to love it. It is a major play by the most divisive of modern playwrights. It is a hideous mess of play by Brecht," he says. "It first attracted interest in the English-speaking world when its translation (prepared at the behest of the House Un-American Activities Committee) was snuffed off by Brecht at the proceedings of that same committee as a different play." Barnes says. "It is set in a courtroom. Four agitators are appearing in Renda. It is a case of obscuring of their mission to the Chinese town of Mukden." The four got in touch with a Chinese agitator who was a man of great compassion. But compassion was disparate with the necessity of society, and he had to be eliminated. Or did he? "The Measure Taken" is banned by Soviet ideology today. It is a muddled, unforgivable sin. It

foresees, and almost certainly, Shalika to the Barmans says. It is without a doubt Brecht's most visceral play. "Despite Barnes says, 'this is a physical dramatic love survival... I would like to have seen one or two actors walking into a fan contrived.' The play formed by the Shalika. The translation is by Benlik.

"Triology" ("Medea") "Jan Women." "Electra" and directed by Serban for the La Miam is hailed by Clive Barnes as an event. Mr. Serban Barnes calls "one of the most interesting and innovative actors anywhere in it collaborated on these of a trilogy" with Elizabeth Swados to dramatic world ver structured to its sound ment... This is a theater of aural comm Mr. Serban uses lang music. His actors tal Greek Latin, a touch of a touch of that, and dirty. The immediacy Serban's theater for the narrative action of what happens in any sense. Medea is tight, silent. "The Trojan V an orgy, one of the examples of genuine theater I have ever en. "Electra" is a ritual ment, complete with a and a live dove." Barn "This musical-dramatic beautiful, and delicate by its cast, who make it, touching but also credi learning

ing," Gussow says. "In 'Triology,' Mrs. Telford almost makes some of those clichés sound newly coined and, as her husband, O'Connor, properly disguises himself in grayness. But, the critic says, "despite the actors, the plays are bloodless."

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SHARPS AND FLATS

PARIS.—Bill Haley and his Comets will be at the Spolito-Battile Oct. 25 at 9 p.m. Johnny Winter will be at the Spolito Oct. 28 at 8 p.m. The Humphries Six appear the same night at the Olympia at 9:30 p.m. Ray Rodrigues will be featured at the Théâtre de la Ville from through Nov. 16 at 8:30 p.m. every night.

MUNICH.—Ike and Tina Turner will be at the Ciro Bau Oct. 27 at 6 and 9 p.m.

DUSSELDORF.—Wishbone Ash and Status Quo will be at the Philip Halle Oct. 30 at 8 p.m.

FRANKFURT.—Bukka White will give a concert at the Oper Oct. 29 at 8 p.m. The next night at the same time Greco will be at the Oper der Städtischen Bühnen. Adam the following night at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m.

The Golden Gate Quartet, on their annual tour of will be in Düsseldorf Oct. 26 at the Schumannsaal; in Gießen at the Stadthalle; in Aachen-Eilendorf Oct. 27 at the HG Gießen; in Gießen Oct. 28 at the Kongresshalle; in Alzenau at the Sauerlandhalle; in Bochum Oct. 30 at the Schauspiel in Kesselhof Oct. 31 at the Stadthalle. All concerts start

STOCKHOLM.—Singer Lee Hazlewood is appearing at Berns Restaurant.

LONDON.—Oscar Peterson will be appearing nightly at Scott's for two weeks starting Oct. 28, replacing guitarist and his trio. The Drifters are appearing nightly at the The Town.

Buddy Rich and his orchestra and the Teddy Wilson and his trio will be in Edinburgh Oct. 26 and in Preston the following night at Guildhall. Both start at 7:30 p.m.

This week's top singles are in the United States, "C Enough" by Bad Company; and in Britain, "Everything by Ken Booth.

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مركز الأعمال

West Germany Eases Tight-Money Policy

By John M. Goshko

Oct. 24 (WFP).—In a move to bring West German unemployment, the bank today eased its tight money policy by lowering the rate to 8.5 from 9 per cent.

Less Rate in U.K. in Ring Month

Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England today lowered its base rate to 10 per cent from 11 per cent.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BP Makes New Find in North Sea

British Petroleum has announced a new oil field in the U.K. sector of the North Sea. It said an exploration well in North Sea block 16/28 has penetrated a "substantial thickness of oil-saturated sands." Oil was tested at a flow rate of 5,000 barrels a day. BP says the results indicate the existence of an oilfield, which has been named "Andrew." The size of the field and its commercial significance can only be established by the drilling of further wells, it adds. The structure straddles block 16/28 and the adjoining block 16/27, which is held by a group headed by Phillips Petroleum Co.

Kennecott, Chile Set Compensation

Kennecott Copper has reached an agreement with Chile whereby the government will pay \$54 million in compensation for the 1973 nationalization of the company's Braden Copper Co. In its 1971 annual report, Kennecott set its 49-per-cent equity interest in Braden at \$60.4 million. In 1967, Braden sold a 51-per-cent interest in the El Teniente Mining Co. to the government for \$80 million, which has been paid. Under the new agreement, payment of the \$54 million will be made in 19 semi-annual installments, beginning in April, 1975. El Teniente, the world's largest underground mine, was one of five U.S.-operated copper mines nationalized by the government of the late President Salvador Allende, which, citing their "excessive" profits, refused to pay any compensation for four of the mines.

W. German Auto Firms Face Cuts

The West German car industry will have to cut production further in coming months due to the decline in domestic and foreign orders, the motor industry association says that total vehicle

production rose 43.1 per cent to 256,505 units in September compared with August, but was 24.9 per cent below the September 1973 level. Car production fell 26.1 per cent and truck production 15.4 per cent on an annual basis, while bus and tractor production rose. Exports were higher in September than August but were 41 per cent down compared with September, 1973, at 121,670 units. Exports in the first nine months were down 16.7 per cent.

U.S. Auto Sales Off 28%

U.S. auto makers suffered their second consecutive setback of the new model year in mid-October as car sales declined 28 per cent from year-ago levels. For the first 10 days of the month, when all but American Motors' 1974 models were in dealer showrooms, sales declined 15 per cent from 1973. Analysts attribute the latest sharp decline to consumer resistance to price increases. The companies raised prices on their models this fall by an average \$400 to \$450. Sales for AMC were down 46 per cent for the period, General Motors sales declined 34 per cent, Chrysler was off 18.5 per cent and Ford was down 18 per cent. For the year to date, industry sales are down 21 per cent.

Canon Expects 49% Drop in Profits

Canon, the Japanese electronics firm, expects second-half profits to drop 49 per cent to 500 million yen in the first half. The company's spokesman, Hitomu Nishigaki, says sales are likely to rise 7.2 per cent to 38 billion yen. The most important factor in the decline is a drop of about 1 billion yen in profits from the sales of desk-top electronic calculators. Mr. Nishigaki says he cannot say whether Canon will cut its dividend rate for the six months from the three yen paid previously.

Workers Needlessly Kept on Payrolls

Japan's Labor Situation Seen Near Crisis

TOKYO, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The labor situation in Japan is worse than most union leaders and union members realize, Ichiro Shiomi, a top labor leader, said today in an interview.

Mr. Shiomi, president of the confederation of Japan automobile workers' unions and vice-president of Domei, the nation's second-largest labor federation, described the deteriorating job market as "much worse" than similar periods of weakness that occurred in 1966 and 1967-68.

The reason, he explained, is that Japan's economy was still fundamentally on a high growth path during the previous downturn. In contrast, the present situation is characterized by a low-growth outlook and by unprecedented inflation, a combination Japan has not previously experienced in the postwar period.

The available unemployment statistics greatly underestimate the extent of the current problem, Mr. Shiomi said. Although less than 2 per cent of the nation's 35-million-person labor force is officially out of work (and most of them are seasonal workers or hard-core unemployed), many companies are carrying large numbers of unneeded workers on their payrolls. These workers could suddenly find themselves out of a job if the recession deepens.

Mr. Shiomi explained that, un-

like many foreign concerns, Japanese companies "reduce their work forces only when management assesses the situation as hopeless."

The number of companies reaching that point is growing sharply. In the past two weeks, seven large textile producers have announced plans to trim their work forces by up to 10 per cent and several other concerns in the camera, electric wire and machinery fields have taken similar steps, he said.

Nearly all of the companies that have moved to cut employment have opted for "voluntary retirement" plans, offering employees a chance to retire immediately at somewhat better terms than they might otherwise expect rather than firing people. So far, employee acceptances have run at a fairly high level, but the situation could become much more difficult in the very near future.

Most workers taking up these offers seem to be people who are dissatisfied with their present jobs. The early retirement offer gives them a legitimate excuse to make a change they may have desired for some time, but failed to make because of the social and financial problems involved in job-switching in Japan, Mr. Shiomi explained. They are further en-

couraged to make the change, he added, by a belief that other jobs are available.

In the recent past, job offers have been abundant. Just before last year's Arab oil embargo, there were 2.3 job offers for every job seeker and as recently as August there were still 1.1 opportunities for every applicant.

Early this week, however, Labor Minister Takashi Hasegawa said that job seekers may outnumber employment offers in the fourth quarter. He said unemployment problems could develop in the construction, electric equipment and auto industries as well as in textiles.

A visible surplus of job seekers may spell doom for the relatively paltry voluntary retirement programs, greatly exacerbating Japan's traditionally amiable ties between labor and management.

"Continuous employment is the concept that binds the labor-management relationship in Japan," Mr. Shiomi said. The top priority of the union movement, which is organized on a company-by-company basis rather than a trades basis, is to keep people employed with their present firms, the union leader said.

Failure to obtain continuous employment for their members is a very traumatic experience for union leaders. This week, the leader of Yashiki's labor union stabbed himself in an alleged suicide attempt while hospitalized for exhaustion following prolonged, unsuccessful negotiations with the company over a proposed work-force reduction.

Yashiki, facing severe business problems, sold one of its factories and dismissed about 900 of its 2,300 employees despite a union attempt to prevent the move.

The incident illustrates the social tensions that could arise should the labor market continue to deteriorate.

Asked whether he thought the government should concentrate on fighting the recession to generate jobs rather than on battling inflation, Mr. Shiomi said: "In my view, inflation is a more serious problem." But it is an unanswered question of how much unemployment the government and country can stand in this effort, he said.

Bank Sees Big Impact in U.S. Tax Plan

Rejects View of Some That Project Is Timid

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—Morgan Guaranty Trust says President Ford's proposed liberalization of the 7-per-cent investment tax credit to 10 per cent undoubtedly will have an impact greater than the increase would seem to portend.

In its October issue of the Morgan Guaranty Survey, the bank notes that the new 10-per-cent credit could be carried forward three years by firms lacking enough earnings to use the full credit, and that the Treasury, at the end of the three years, would make a cash refund of the unused part.

"At present, credits which cannot be used in the carry-forward period simply expire. The increase in the after-tax rate of return that these liberalizations imply is significant," it says.

The bank also says that critics who have termed Mr. Ford's plan timid have ignored the fact that it is strikingly different from the fiscal stance government has followed at similar stages of previous business cycles.

"By not moving to a more stimulative fiscal posture at a time when the unemployment rate is pushing 8 per cent—and headed higher—the President has clearly indicated that 'controlling inflation is paramount,'" it comments.

Saying that consumer spending decisions will be of "critical importance" in how severe the U.S. business slump becomes, the bank observes that "with the drop in real income continuing, the prospects for increases in real consumption cannot be considered good."

Dunlop Pirelli Profit Up 25%

LONDON, Oct. 24 (AP-DJ).—The Dunlop Pirelli Union's net profit rose 25 per cent in the first half to total \$3.47 million, up from \$2.85 million in the same period a year earlier.

Reporting this today, Dunlop Holdings Ltd., the British partner in the group, said turnover rose to \$783 million from \$600 million. Net profit at Dunlop Holdings alone rose to \$3.51 million in the first half from \$3.39 million. The company set an interim dividend of 1.675 pence, equivalent to 2.5 pence, unchanged.

The Dunlop Pirelli Union comprises companies in which Dunlop and Italy's Pirelli group have a joint interest.

Dunlop Holdings said it is difficult to predict profit for the full year but the results of Dunlop Pirelli are likely to be worse in the second half of this year than for January to June. This would adversely affect the Dunlop-Pirelli Union profits, but not those of Dunlop Holdings, the company said.

Paris Profit Falls
PARIS, Oct. 24 (Reuters).—Cie Financière de Paris et des Pays Bas (Paribas) said today its first-half 1974 gross operating profit fell to 65.4 million francs (\$14 million) from 70.9 million francs a year earlier.

But in an interview with La Vie Française, Paribas chairman Jean de Fouchier said well assured, as is the supplementary payment on its 1973 dividend.

In 1973 Paribas paid 14.18 francs and said it would pay an additional 32 centimes for 1973 with the 1974 dividend.

Paribas's portfolio revenues are sharply higher this year, he said.

Aide's Gloomy View Pushes Stocks Lower

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (IBT).—Stocks took sharp losses on the New York Stock Exchange today after a Ford administration economic adviser's pessimistic appraisal of the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial average declined 8.77 points to 630.36, while declining issues outnumbered gainers about 1,150 to 295 at the close.

Volume totaled 14.91 million shares compared with 14.2 million yesterday.

Brokers related the loss partly to comments by economic adviser Paul McCracken late yesterday that the U.S. economy is in a recession that will become sharper and that no recovery is likely until mid-1975.

Brokers said the market was already uneasy over reports earlier in the week of a continued sharp increase in the U.S. cost of living last month and a decline in the month's durable goods orders.

Automotive shares, which fell yesterday to the lowest levels in several years, turned in a mixed performance today.

Chrysler, the lone firm spot, was a fractional gainer. Yesterday, the company warned that if sales continued to lag, it might be forced to close its large East Jefferson, Mich., assembly plant.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.98 to 67.61.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.89 to 61.01.

Bonds closed firmer on balance after a dull start in the absence of our market liquidation, but bills moved sharply lower.

Dealers said corporate rallied mildly in fairly slack trading, closing with gains of 3.8 point in some places, recovering from 1.4-point falls in early trading.

Government coupons also moved ahead, after a quiet start paced by a fairly good reception to yesterday's 4 1/2-year notes, despite the low level of public participation in the auction.

Intermediate and long-dated bonds closed with gains of 3.8, while the short maturities held about steady.

Treasury bills, however, closed sharply lower in bid trading. Dealers said the apparent lack of followthrough of oil revenue investment after last week's late rush and some hesitation ahead of the upcoming bid auctions prompted the downturn, with yields backing up as far as 15 basis points.

U.S. Oil Firms Reporting Huge Gain in Profit
NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (UPI).—Three more American oil companies today reported substantial increases in earnings but they defended unprecedented increases in their profits as necessary to finance oil and gas exploration.

Texasaco said its profits were up 70 per cent for the first nine months of the year and 23 per cent for the third quarter. Marathon's profits were up 78 per cent for the nine months and 50 per cent for the quarter, and Skelly's were up 186 per cent for the nine months and 380 per cent for the last three months.

Other major oil companies have reported similar skyrocketing profits.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Smelting	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	254.7	250.6
Profit (millions)	24.58	41.76
Per Share	0.22	1.56

Northrop	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	210.5	179.5
Profit (millions)	6.0	2.33
Per Share	1.26	0.59
Share Diluted	1.17	0.53

UAL Inc.	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)	655.1	572.2
Profit (millions)	44.08	35.59
Per Share	1.77	1.43

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Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft

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By WILL Weng

A 10x10 grid for a 100-number crossword puzzle. The grid is filled with black squares and white squares. Numbers 1 through 100 are placed in the starting squares of the words. The grid is designed to be filled with words from the provided list.

C F			G F		
ALGASPE	13	50 Fair	MAHDIR	12	34 Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	11	23 Overcast	MILAN	15	48 Cloudy
ANKARA	24	73 Fair	MONTECATI	4	30 Cloudy
ANTWERP	24	73 Fair	MOSCOW	4	30 Rain
BEJOUT	26	78 Fair	MUNICH	8	43 Rain
BELGRADE	12	38 Cloudy	NEW YORK	29	68 Showers
BELRIJN	12	38 Cloudy	OSLO	11	34 Rain
BRUSSELS	10	30 Rain	OSLO	7	41 Overcast
BUDAPEST	3	46 Cloudy	PARIS	11	32 Overcast
BULGARIA	12	38 Cloudy	PRAGUE	16	41 Rain
CASABLANCA	17	63 Cloudy	ROME	16	81 Rain
COPENHAGEN	6	42 Cloudy	SOFIA	14	64 Showers
COPENHAGEN	12	50 Fair	STOCKHOLM	16	41 Rain
DUBLIN	9	48 Rain	TEHRAN	27	27 Fair
EDINBURGH	14	37 Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81 Fair
GLASGOW	8	41 Rain	VIENNA	7	43 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	46 Rain	VIENNA	12	54 Fair
GENOVA	7	43 Overcast	VIENNA	7	43 Rain
HELSINKI	3	37 Rain	WARSAW	13	43 Overcast
HONGKONG	19	64 Unstable	WASHINGTON	10	43 Overcast
LA PALMA	19	64 Cloudy	ZURICH	6	43 Rain
LONDON	12	33 Rain			
LONDON	12	33 Overcast			
LOS ANGELES	16	61 Fair			

* Yesterday's readings: O.S. Canada
 at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

quodlibet shown below are su
ony) Herald Tribune cannot acc

[illegible]

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ANNEX 1 - ABBREVIATIONS

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"FRESH was the reason why oil painting was invented," says Willem de Kooning. "Formal caught hold because it's based on a concrete experience. As I pored over this rambunctiously beautiful book about him and his work, it seemed to me that he supports his statements very convincingly. He paints, says Harold Rosenberg, in the text of "Woman II," "as if he were painting the canvas and working his way out again," by making "a formally coherent entity out of synthesized associations;" or "slipping glimpses," as the artist himself calls them. Illustrating Rosenberg's concept of action painting, De Kooning arrives at his forms not on the basis of a preconceived style or theory, but in the act of expressing his feelings about each individual subject.

While "Action," "Excavation" and "Concept" are among his most effective works, I think it is safe to say that women are De Kooning's obsessive subject, one that he says "could never be exhausted." In some quarters, his painting of women have occasioned terms like "mutilicide," and even charges of racism, and that when I first saw them, I felt that they were ambivalent, at the very least. His portraits struck me as extremely violent, if not actually hostile. "Woman," painted in 1949, has teral teeth and a glowering eye. Her hand and her lips look defiant, and above her head there is a nimbus of aggressive scrawls and splotches.

"Woman I," painted between 1950 and 1952, also has ferociously bared teeth and menacing hyperthyroid eyes. The contortion of her face suggests hand-drawn twin hangman's nooses, and her body is an explosion of furious energy. She faces the viewer squarely in an unmitigated confrontation, crowding the picture space with her massive presence. She is felt not so much as a shape but a force, and one naturally wonders: what sort of force? De Kooning's phrase, "the melodramas of vulgarity," is too narrow for her: She seems closer to his desire to go "as far as one can go." If women have often been idealized in painting, perhaps this is as far as one can go in tearing away the veil.

I found, though, that as I progressed through "Willem de Kooning," the women softened and I began to see them more clearly, too. Like all acts of drastic originality, these portraits take some getting used to. This artist himself has called them

vicious, ferocious, idols and crucifixes—but he has also used the word hilarious and suggested that they sometimes wear the "astorished smile" of Mesopotamian art, an expression evoked by "the forces of nature." You might say then that he is reacting to their reaction to the productivity of nature, and that he is reacting around them.

I like to think that De Kooning was just as startled as I was, in the beginning, by what he had created, that he had not known, until he revealed it on his own canvas. Just how far he had come had liberated their genius from his paint cans, once he was past the trauma of their birth, in which he mothered them—there he was able to soften, or at least sweeten, his images. He gives them a sense of release, allowing that smile to play. Another glares with only one eye, while its mate gazes thoughtfully in the distance. The artist begins to place his figures in a larger scene, in some cases to make them synonymous with the particular elements of the landscape, above the flowing landscape that lure him from Greenwich Village to East Hampton.

In his portraits of two women, De Kooning avoids the one-on-one quality of the original confrontations and suggests a redemptive and salvific angle. Two women become sociability, a balance, symmetry or equilibrium as opposed to the internal combustion of solitary portraits. Pink and the colors of desire, play an increasing part, no longer cut off at the knee, the subjects check on their lovers. Woman is ever so slightly domesticated, or tamed, by a child, one of the paired portraits. The subjects are singing—something no doubt, between a stent's song and a ballet by Brecht. The "Clam Diggers," done in 1956, are almost Rubens-like in their relative serenity.

If there are more benevolent manifestations, woman is still a radical occasion for De Kooning—because he sees her as, through his feelings and encounters comes as a surprise. It is a pleasure to see their affair maturing and growing; howbeit, losing its sex of fresh excitement, for, as the artist has already said, this subject that can never behausted.

De Kooning is almost as colorful in words as he is in paint, his dialogue with Rosenberg, however, is not clear who is doing the interviewing, and this is both men the elbow room to need. Their exchanges on mural art, in which "nothing left over," are particularly good, and so are the passages from Rosenberg's introductory text: "If ideology is the sh that hampers postwar pain! De Kooning haunts the gh He is the pulsance of the individual inner 'I am' in an age collective credos and styles."

Mr. Brodyard is a book at for The New York Times.

—By Alan Trusc.

Unlike chess, bridge is not a static game. Right from the start. Either it is a difficult game of chance. Right actions turn out to be wrong in the circumstances.

There were plenty of both on the diagrammed deal.

The players were using strong two-bids, so South naturally opened two diamonds.

The next two bids were obvious enough: negative response of two no-trump, a rebid of diamonds, and the introduction of North's long heart suit. Now it was entirely reasonable for South to think that the chances of nine tricks in no-trump were better than the chances of 11 tricks in diamonds. But it happened three times that South had had virtually no chance, while five diamonds was a plausible long-shot. So the bid of three no-trump was South's second right action in the wrong circumstances.

North should no doubt have passed three no-trump, since South was likely to be short in hearts, and might easily have nine running tricks in no-trump. However, the dubious decision to bid four hearts succeeded in a few cases. South might not played four hearts and tried five diamonds, reaching a contract with some chance of success.

The bidding time marked South with considerable diamond length and short hearts, probably a void. A black suit lead away from a queen was therefore highly risky.

This not only gave away a club trick but allowed South to reach the dummy. The club jack won the first trick.

The obvious move was to take the diamond finesse at the second trick, and this would have succeeded. But if this had failed

the residual chance of dropping the spade queen doubled was very poor. A better combination chance was to finesse in spades, hoping that if this failed that the diamonds could be managed to one loser.

So the spade finesse was taken. West won and returned a club. When South had cashed the diamond ace, he planned to continue with a low diamond. But the fall of the diamond ten gave him a final crucial decision. Had West started with a doubton ten-ten or a doubton jack-ten?

With king-ten, West would certainly have played the way to had. But with jack-ten, West might have led the suit, and might well have dropped the jack under the ace. So South correctly led a low diamond, his final right action in the wrong circumstances, and went one down.

Today's Hand

NORTH ♠ 554 ♥ 1086653 ♦ 4 ♣ J52			
WEST ♣ Q862 ♥ K72 ♦ Q73 ♠ Q1093	EAST ♣ 1073 ♥ AQJ4 ♦ K63 ♠ 874		

SOUTH (D)
 ♣ AKJ
 ♥ —
 ♦ AQ89752
 ♠ AK6

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♣	Pass	2NT	Pass
3♣	Pass	3♥	Pass
3NT	Pass	4♥	Pass
5♣	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the club three.



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Challenger
combe**

Benda: loh

Hawaiians Find Offense

ay 10, Acumarkin 11).
 ah 106 (Calvin 36,
 37, Malone 17).
 : 104, Memphis 36
 ca 34; Mount 37.
 21, San Diego 110
 24; Grant 27, Jones
 Louis 107; McGinnis

Stanley had scores of 87, 5 under par for the 7,148-yard course.

Find Offense

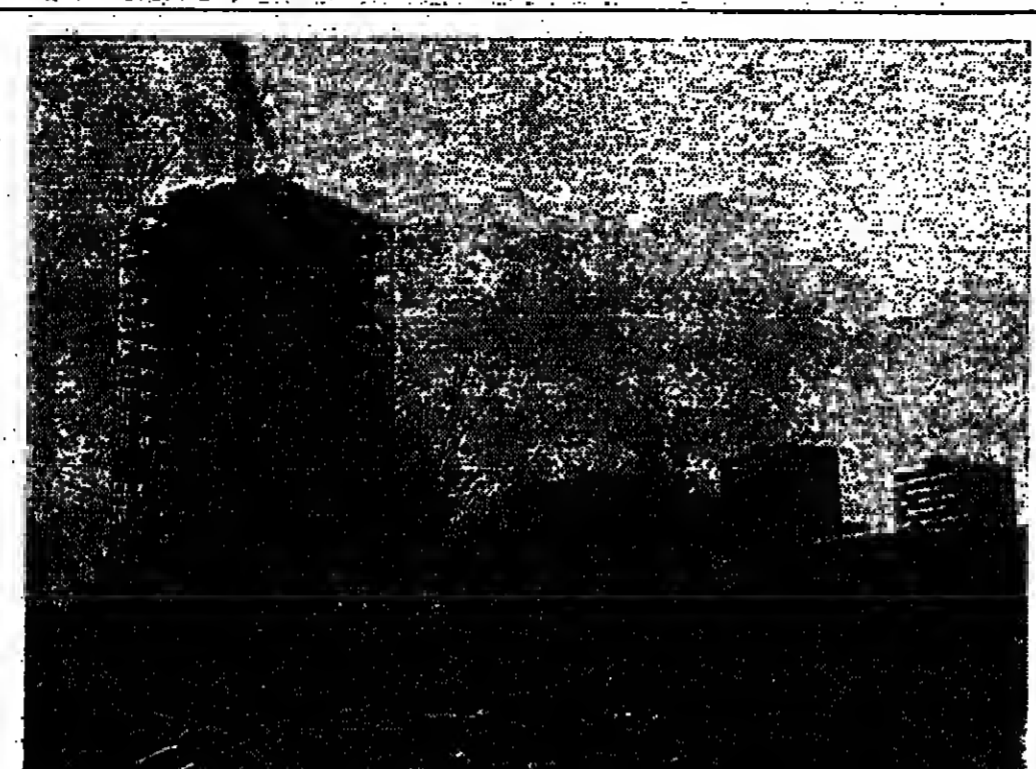
second round of the sixth women's world amateur team golf championship here yesterday.

The United States had a 311-4—four clear of first-round leaders Italy. Another two shots behind were Britain and Ireland.

LA ROMANA, Dominican Republic, Oct. 24 (Reuters). —
Philip Massey shot a 2-under-
72 to carry the United States

second round of the sixth women's world amateur team golf championship here yesterday.

The United States had a 311-4—four clear of first-round leaders Italy. Another two shots behind were Britain and Ireland.



MISSION IN MOSCOW—The Olympic Village—the housing facility for athletes—is under construction in Ismailovsky Park for the 1980 Games. In foreground are remains of wooden houses which have been burned to make way for more building.

PARIS, Oct. 24. (HT)—In the Soviet Union this year, most everybody has been planning ahead.

Yesterday Moscow got the games and all the foreigners: it is beginning to pay off. Few, if any, members of the IOC doubt that everything will be ready for 1980. With six years to go, work has already started on the Olympic village for the athletes. Moscow also has been

By Murray Chass. wasn't true. I knew I never had done it in my life, so there was nothing to get upset about."

No. 1 in League

NEW YORK, Oct. 24 (NYT)—Walker Alston of the Los Angeles Dodgers was named the National League Manager of the Year

is happy with the trade but at the oldest of their three. Bonds, 30-year-old 'Barry,' has a friend that I don't think he will let go.

"I will not let the doctor give any type of medicine with a thing in it." Bonds said, sitting down at a desk at the Yankee offices 90 minutes after arriving in San Francisco. "I have

"Then she said she was real happy about it," Bonds added, "and she started whistling and singing."

like that. Charlie (Fox, then plant manager) asked me in spring if I was messing with any girls and it shocked me. I said you kidding? I never in my messed with any kind of girl."

Wondolowski said he had no idea how many stories got started but that he never had bothered to count them because, "I knew it was a lot."

Estimated \$50,000. Inherited a fourth-place club in the American League East and elevated them to second in 1974.

They defended their title with a total of 394.15 points, ahead of East Germany with 378.55 and Hungary with 370.80.

Individual Pro Football Leaders

[illegible]

Fishing (50 attempts)										Fishing (50 attempts)									
	Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD		Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD								
... New York	94	378	4.0	1		... Green Bay	105	301	2.8										
... Oakland	83	365	4.3	1		... St. Louis	90	263	2.9										
... Baltimore	97	356	4.2	2		... St. Louis	82	274	4.4										
Fishing (50 attempts)										Fishing (50 attempts)									
	Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD		Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD								
... Buffalo	95	360	7.8	0		... Minnesota	123	35	62.1	13.9	1								
... New England	124	35	64.9	12.4	1	... Jacksonville	93	58	45.4	10.7									
... Cincinnati	121	30	61.1	11.9	0	... Kansas	112	38	56.8	11.7									
... Oakland	122	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Kansas	102	60	58.4	10.7	2								
... Cincinnati	121	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Detroit	159	67	57.4	10.5	4								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	168	68	57.8	11.0	6								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	172	69	55.8	12.0	5								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Chicago	149	77	57.1	10.5	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... New York	87	50	57.4	9.6	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Dallas	116	53	46.1	8.0	0								
... Baltimore	129	65	45.1	8.9	3														
... Cleveland	142	64	45.1	8.9	3														
Fishing (50 attempts)										Fishing (50 attempts)									
	Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD		Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD								
... Buffalo	95	360	7.8	0		... Minnesota	123	35	62.1	13.9	1								
... New England	124	35	64.9	12.4	1	... Jacksonville	93	58	45.4	10.7									
... Cincinnati	121	30	61.1	11.9	0	... Kansas	112	38	56.8	11.7									
... Oakland	122	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Kansas	102	60	58.4	10.7	2								
... Cincinnati	121	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Detroit	159	67	57.4	10.5	4								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	168	68	57.8	11.0	6								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	172	69	55.8	12.0	5								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Chicago	149	77	57.1	10.5	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... New York	87	50	57.4	9.6	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Dallas	116	53	46.1	8.0	0								
... Baltimore	129	65	45.1	8.9	3														
... Cleveland	142	64	45.1	8.9	3														
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	Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD		Att.	Com.	Yds.	FG	TD								
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... New England	124	35	64.9	12.4	1	... Jacksonville	93	58	45.4	10.7									
... Cincinnati	121	30	61.1	11.9	0	... Kansas	112	38	56.8	11.7									
... Oakland	122	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Kansas	102	60	58.4	10.7	2								
... Cincinnati	121	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Detroit	159	67	57.4	10.5	4								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	168	68	57.8	11.0	6								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	172	69	55.8	12.0	5								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Chicago	149	77	57.1	10.5	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... New York	87	50	57.4	9.6	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Dallas	116	53	46.1	8.0	0								
... Baltimore	129	65	45.1	8.9	3														
... Cleveland	142	64	45.1	8.9	3														
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... New England	124	35	64.9	12.4	1	... Jacksonville	93	58	45.4	10.7									
... Cincinnati	121	30	61.1	11.9	0	... Kansas	112	38	56.8	11.7									
... Oakland	122	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Kansas	102	60	58.4	10.7	2								
... Cincinnati	121	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Detroit	159	67	57.4	10.5	4								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	168	68	57.8	11.0	6								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	172	69	55.8	12.0	5								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Chicago	149	77	57.1	10.5	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... New York	87	50	57.4	9.6	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Dallas	116	53	46.1	8.0	0								
... Baltimore	129	65	45.1	8.9	3														
... Cleveland	142	64	45.1	8.9	3														
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... New England	124	35	64.9	12.4	1	... Jacksonville	93	58	45.4	10.7									
... Cincinnati	121	30	61.1	11.9	0	... Kansas	112	38	56.8	11.7									
... Oakland	122	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Kansas	102	60	58.4	10.7	2								
... Cincinnati	121	75	48.2	10.8	0	... Detroit	159	67	57.4	10.5	4								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	168	68	57.8	11.0	6								
... Miami	94	52	58.3	10.6	0	... Dallas	172	69	55.8	12.0	5								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Chicago	149	77	57.1	10.5	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... New York	87	50	57.4	9.6	0								
... Houston	78	45	57.7	10.9	1	... Dallas	116	53	46.1	8.0	0								
... Baltimore	129	65	45.1	8.9	3														
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	Att.	Com.																	

By John Vinocur
KINSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 24

restlessness comes from the realization that the heavyweight championship, money, and life are not turning out as he expected and that, strangely, the annoyance and the routine of training for a fight are things he can handle best and likes best.

He is 26 and when he is relaxed he has a smiling face that wouldn't frighten anybody and a way of making points in conversation... he is just close to

swimming pool and the Zaire security men are off eating their lunch or polishing their cars. It's not a bad time.

"You know," Foreman says, "I'm just thinking about what I'm going to do after.

Kilroy, Ali's business manager, thinking of another postponement of Ali's fight with heavyweight champion George Foreman on Oct. 30.

The fight originally was set for Sept. 25 but had to be postponed

000 want his name read," "they've done it five or six times already and they don't really know yet."

Foreman's face is blank when he talks about the millions. Either he is monumentally insincere or he really just doesn't care the

"Down here I've got four sparring partners and my guys to talk to and the reporters interested whether you're going to have a press conference or not."

SEATTLE, Oct. 24 (UPI)—Fred Brown hit for 12 of Seattle's last 16 points last night to spark the SuperSonics to a 107-97 victory over the Portland Trail Blazers in National Basketball Association action.

way, a title and money that would leave him feeling cut off and maybe a little confused. The world outside Houston's Fifth Ward turned out to be not so

too fast. I thought I was going to have those guys around for three or four weeks and I looked forward to it. But when you've got money it doesn't happen like that. They came over and they were built in a week. It was too

At Phoenix, the Suns built a 16-point lead against Detroit over the first three quarters and survived a fourth-quarter slump to beat the Pistons, 100-90. Charlie Scott was top scorer for the Suns with 23 points but it was forwards

Jo Jo White, but took their first victory of the year when a last second, 30-foot jumper by John Havlicek missed.

Bullets 99, Rockets 85

At Landover, Md., Phil Chenier scored 12 of his team-high 2

last, and all of a sudden there I was again. I had kennels, all right, but it wasn't me that built them."

Younger Brother

A lot of the things that the championship has allowed Foreman to do have turned out to be disappointments, but the dis-

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